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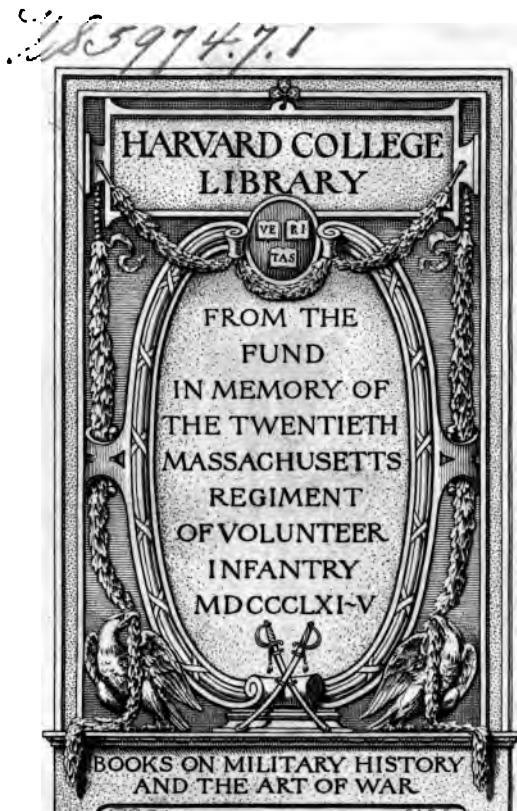
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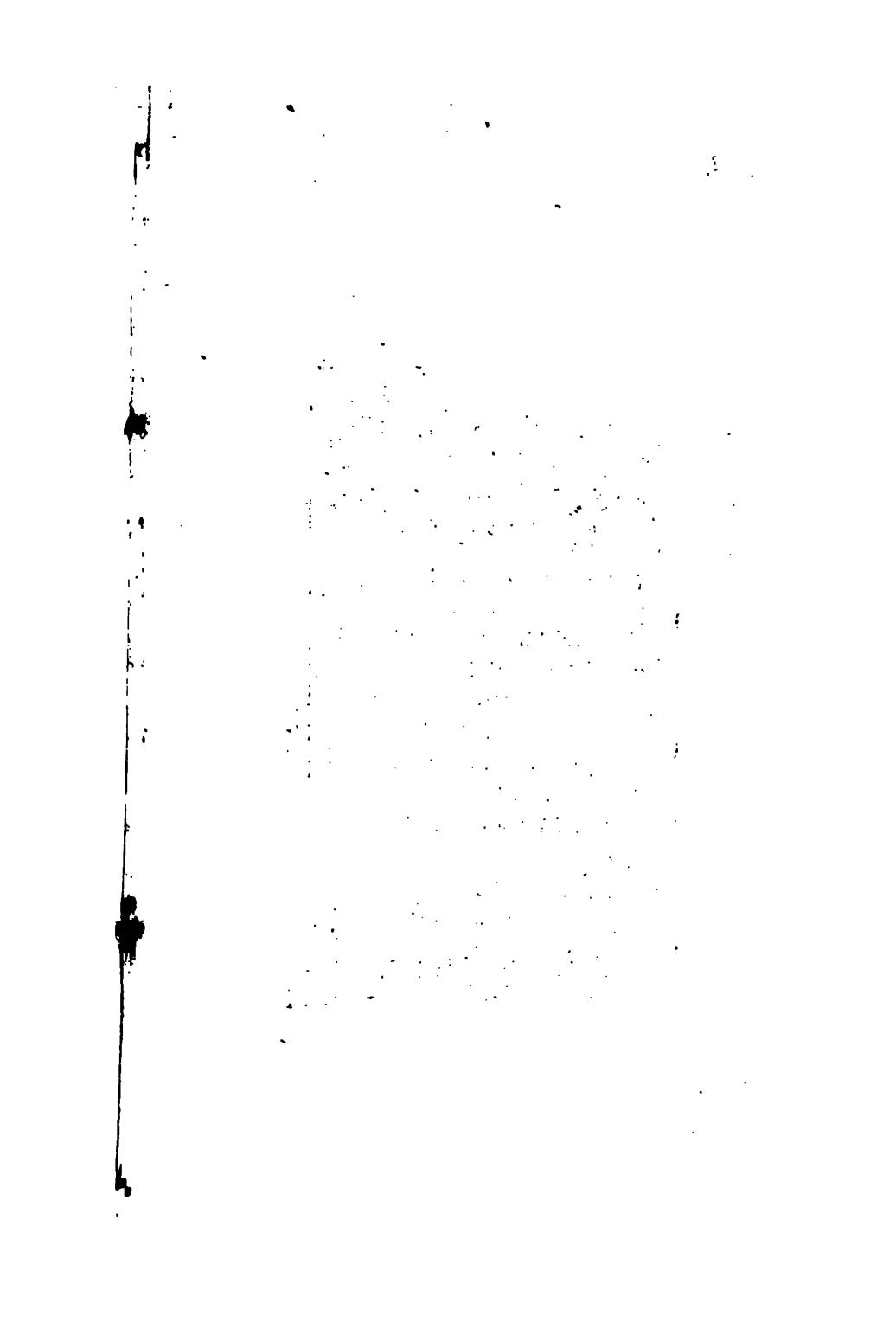
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Henry Martin. Davidson.

HISTORY

OF

BATTERY A,

FIRST REGIMENT

OF

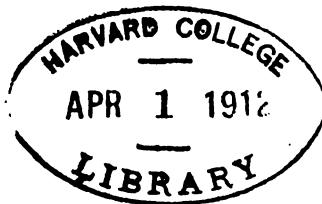
OHIO VOL. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

MILWAUKEE :

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*Gift of
The Twentieth Regiment*

P R E F A C E.

The difficulty of writing the history of a single organization, in a large army, engaged in vast movements, over an extensive field of operations, in such manner that it will be complete in itself, will be apparent to every writer of experience; for its operations are never recognized except as a small part of one great whole; and they are so interwoven with the movements of the entire army, that, being separated, they form a disconnected account, with little meaning or interest. To overcome this difficulty, a brief, general account is first given, in the following narrative, of the operations of the Brigade, Division or Corps, to which the Battery belonged for the time being; to which is added an Appendix, containing a personal sketch of every member of the organization.

Materials for a much larger work have accumulated, but I have been restricted in the size of the book, by the lack of pecuniary means. The cost of publishing so small an edition, (two hundred and fifty copies,) is but little less than would be the cost of a much

larger. For the same reason no illustrations have been inserted.

There may be some errors in the book; if such exist, they must be attributed to incorrect data furnished me. The account from the organization of the Battery, to October, '62, is taken from the company records, which are very deficient in details; from that time to September, 1863, the writer was personally cognizant of its history. Since the latter date, the company records and the diaries of individuals have been resorted to. It would be impossible that some errors should not creep in, under such circumstances.

I have no apologies to make for the manner in which the book is written; it has been my ambition to present the story of Battery A, in a clear and succinct style, without embellishment or rhetorical flourish; I have no desire to gather laurels as an author. If the narrative is sufficiently readable to preserve fresh memories of each other in the bosoms of my comrades in arms,—memories of the struggles, hardships, and dangers to which they were exposed in defence of the glorious flag of our united country,—my feeble efforts will have been amply rewarded.

H. M. DAVIDSON,

Member Battery A.

Freedom, O., Oct. 9th, 1865.

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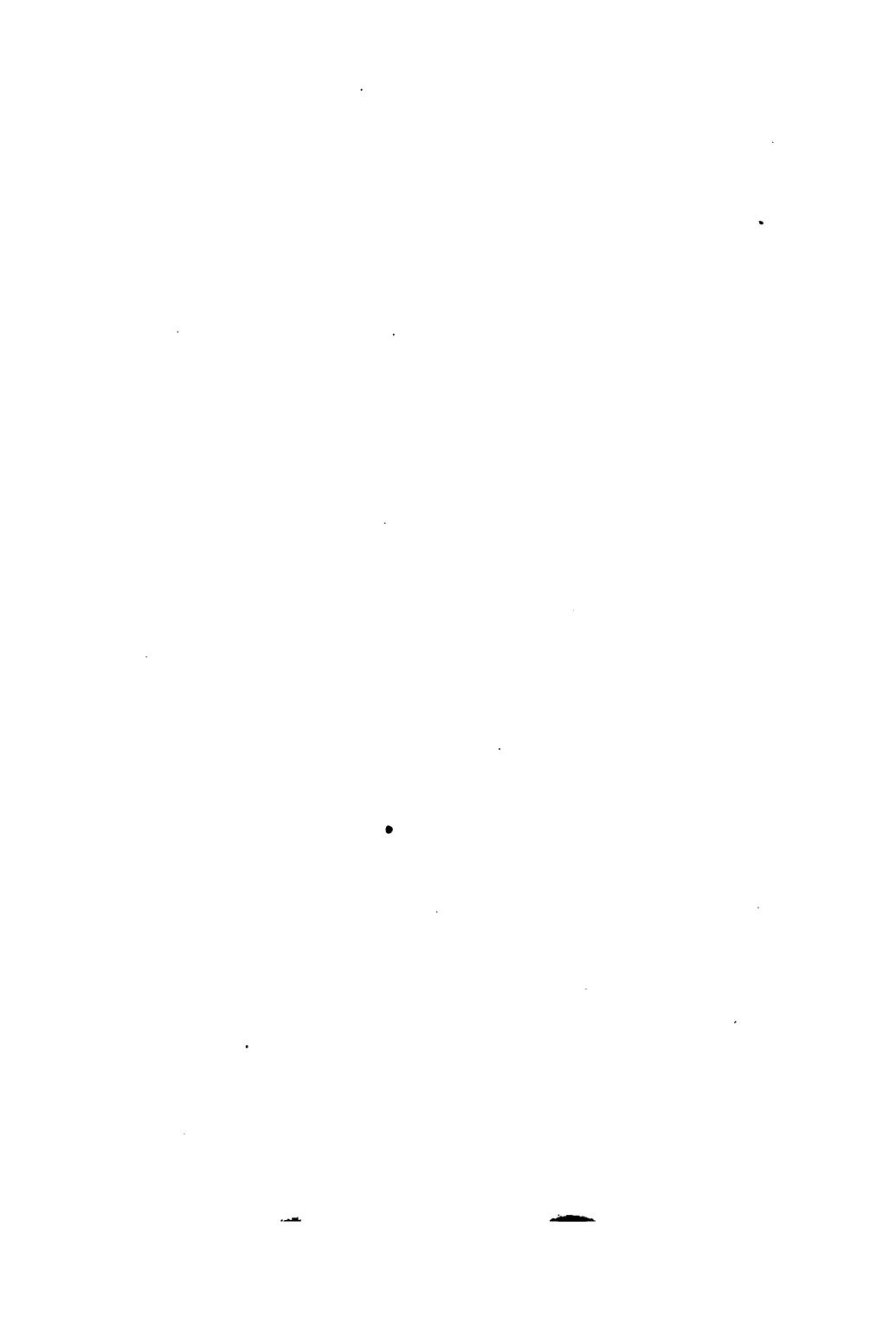
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HISTORY OF BATTERY A,
OR
FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER
LIGHT ARTILLERY.

CHAPTER I.

Captain Cotter—His old Gun Squad—Operations in Western Virginia.

Captain C. S. Cotter, previous to the rebellion, had command of a gun squad, whose members were all from the village of Ravenna, O. Cotter at this place carried on a silver and brass plating shop, together with a brass foundry, and is well known among the carriage manufacturers of Portage and adjoining counties. Upon all occasions of 4th of July celebrations, where speeches were to be made, Cotter's gun squad, well drilled and equipped, with their polished bronze piece, were on hand to let their gun speak, and arouse the patriotic feelings of '76. Much praise is due the old squad, for their discipline in action. On one of those 4th of July occasions, several

toasts were read, one of which was as follows:—
 “And as for the artillery of Captain Cotter, it speaks for itself”—at the instant the flash was seen, timed to the word. I only mention this to show the discipline of the squad. Upon the firing upon Fort Sumter, and the call for 75,000 men by the President, a war meeting was held at Ravenna for the purpose of securing volunteers for the field at once. Seven of Cotter’s old squad joined him, three of whom were not mustered so as to participate in the Virginia campaign;—enough men, however, enlisted from Portage County, to make a full detachment of more than twenty-five, their names were as follows:

John F. Bruner,	George B. Hewitt,
Thomas Corwin, * †	James A. Hazen,
John Cline,	George Harrington,
Edward Cain,	Dan. R. King,
Verus A. Clark, *	Harmon W. Lake,
George Dutter,	Charles Mason, * †
Budman K. Davis,	Benjamin F. Pitman,
George Davis,	Theodore Phawloh,
Charles Gillis, *	John Shreader,
Philip D. Green,	Seldon Sanford,
Levi Griswold,	George Sanford,
George Hartlerode,	Charles W Scovill,
John Haven,	Willard Vaughn,
George Holden,	William Watson, *
	William Willyard. *

Captain Cotter reporting to the Adjutant General of the State, that his men were drilled and equipped

* These men belonged to the old squad at Ravenna, O.

† These were not mustered with the rest at this time, and were not in the Virginia campaign.

ready for the field, in conformity with orders, arrived with his men at Camp Taylor, Cleveland O., where on the 25th of April, they were informally mustered into the service. Here the squad remained drilling and target shooting until the last of May; when, for some reason best known to the authorities, Cotter's detachment was disbanded, and the men went to their homes.

Captain Cotter proceeding to Columbus, O., received permission to raise a battery, and hastened to accomplish it. June 9th he recalled his men who had gone home, and took them to Camp Chase, O., and being joined here by another similar detachment from Stark county, he was *commissioned* as Captain. The 2d of July this section was mustered into the service of the State for three years. The following day this small force moved to Gallipolis, O., where, on the 10th of July, it was assigned to the command of Brig. Gen. Cox. His command soon passed up the Kanawha river, in Western Virginia, and on the 17th of July Cotter's section participated in the battle of Scarey Creek. The Union forces in the expedition numbered, all told, about 850 men. Its mission at this point, some five miles from camp, was only a reconnaissance, to feel of the enemy, and, if possible, to ascertain where they were. The advance was made; the enemy—Wise's Legion of Confederate troops—at this creek, was found in strong force, some 3,000, including three pieces of artillery. Sharp firing ensued, and continued until their three pieces were silenced by Cotter's two guns. The enemy receiving re-inforcements and another piece of artillery, a brisk engagement ensued, the limber chests

of Cotter's two guns were soon emptied, 80 rounds had been fired, when in consequence of the ammunition being exhausted, the command withdrew, having early in the action, one man, John Haven, a resident of Shalersville, O., mortally wounded. He was hit in the hip by a six pound solid shot, and lived only a week after it. His remains were taken to Ohio for burial. The Home Guards of the townships were present; the people had collected in the grove west of the centre, forming a large audience, who were appropriately addressed by Hon. Luther Day and Alphonso Hart, of Ravenna. The exercises being through, a procession was formed and marched to the grave, and with military honors, he was placed in his last resting spot,—the first sacrifice of the war for Portage county.

The 22d of July, Captain Cotter fired into and sunk the rebel supply steamer "Julia Moffit,"—troops were aboard the boat at the time. The boat was at the distance of a mile or more, and its position could only be seen by the glaring fire from its boiler furnace, as it shone through the bushes and undergrowth of small trees, which screened the boat from observation, across the river. George B. Hewitt, then acting gunner, was directed to sight his gun at the fire, which could be so plainly seen. He did so, and at the second round sent one shot through the steamer's boiler, blowing the whole thing into fragments, and setting it on fire. Reaching Charleston, two more guns were received from Gallipolis; these, with the two left crippled by the enemy on evacuation, made a battery of six guns. Men to man the full battery were detailed from the infantry accompanying the

expedition. From Charleston, the command proceeded in pursuit of General Wise to Gauley Bridge, when a further advance was deemed ~~inadvisable~~ for the present. It was now the latter part of July, when Captain Cotter was ordered to report to Ohio, with men, to procure equipments for his battery. While here, the War Department began to realize the strength of the rebellion, and that more than a few single regiments, posted here and there, were necessary. Orders were issued to the different States that light artillery would be accepted for the United States service for three years. In conformity with this late order, Cotter recruited a large number, including his own squad, and arrived at Camp Chase, O., with them, the 13th of August, for the new organization, to be known as Battery A., 1st Ohio Light Artillery.

CHAPTER II.

Camp Chase—Organization of Battery A.—Departure South—Louisville—Where Camped—Equipments—Drilling—Treatment by the Citizens—Camp Nevin—Camp Wood—March to Upton Station.

Camp Chase was yet in its infancy, and did not afford the conveniences since provided, though at best the soldiers never really admired the situation.

The following list embraces the names of those who were mustered into the three years United States service, the 6th of September, 1861 :

Officers.

CHARLES S. COTTER, Captain.

ALBERT D. BECKLEY, 1st Lieut.

CHARLES C. MASON, 2d Lieut.

Non-Commissioned Officers.

EDMUND B. BELDING, 1st Sergeant.

ALBERT D. CLARKE, Sergeant.

JAMES R. JEWITT, Corporal.

Privates.

Andrews, Solomon C.	Cuthbert, Sherlock B.
Bentley, Hiram	Carr, Thomas
Beardsley, Edward S.	Cline, George W.
Bishop, Austin D.	Cline, John H.
Bierce, Philo	Campbell, Charles
Briggs, Carmin R.	Crocker, George
Cummings, Charles P.	Clark, Verus A.
Corwin Thomas	Courtney, James

Cain, Edward	Maxwell, Lewis
Dutter, George	Moore, Henry A.
Davis, Budman K.	Mead, Joseph
Davis, George H.	Monroe, Quincy A.
Duwire, Michael	Pitman, Benjamin F.
Fifer, Abraham	Phelps, Walter N.
Foley, John F.	Peck, Wilbur
Fuller, Nelson	Rees, George D.
Fuller, Elias	Remalie, Henry
Geer, Henry	Robinson, George E.
Gilbreath, Robert S.	Robinson, James T.
Goodrich, Harvey	Roe, Alexander
Green, Phillip D.	Reed, George D.
Griswold, Levi	Smith, William W.
Honeywell, John H.	Sears, Henry W.
Hill, William	Shaw, Elon F.
Hall, Charles T.	Shelly, Samuel
Harrington, George	Smith, James
Hickman, John C.	Spafford, William H.
Jamison, David	Stedman, William W.
Kennard, John D.	Shreader, John C.
Keller, Benjamin F.	Scovill, Charles W.
Knapp, Nicholas	Tupper, Howard C.
Knapp, John F.	Vaughn, Willard
King, Daniel R.	Viets, Elliott L.
Kilheffer, Henry	Wescott, Edward
Leonard, George W.	Whitney, Morgan M.
Leonard, Jesse	Whitney, John C.
Leonard, Lyman	Williams, Joseph S.
Leonard, James W.	Welton, John A.
Lake, Harmon W.	Waldo, Joseph A.
McMaster, Archibald A.	Willyard, William C.

Stopping but a few days at Camp Chase, Captain

Cotter, leaving Lieut. Beckley in command of these men, went back again to Gauley Bridge, with the hope of being allowed to take the squad which had been with him, organized in Stark county, but owing to the necessity of artillery at this point, General Cox retained all but his original squad. Here failing in his purpose, he turned about for Ohio, and again recruited quite a large number, forwarding them to Columbus, with the first.

The following is a list of those mustered the 25th of September, 1861 :

Officers.

WILBUR F. GOODSPED, 1st Lieut.

ALLEN W. PINNEY, 2d Lieut.

Privates.

Beans, Levi	Grover, Russel L.
Beans, Allen	Gillson, Joseph W.
Bloomfield, Alpheus	Gargett, William
Barr, James H. D.	Haymaker, Edward L.
Barr, James A.	Holcomb, Albert
Billings, Charles A.	Holcomb, Pollaus W.
Blush, Leverett C.	Hickox, Denon J.
Cleveland, Charles	Hayward, William H.
Crocket, Robert	Lamphare, Charles O.
Chaffee, Comfort E.	Loesch, Michael
Coe, Lucius L.	Loesch, Conrad
Dunbar, Homar	Mahan, Willard
Day, Roland G.	Mahan, Andrew
Dennison, Burt E.	Meyer, John
Dunning, Richard	Meyer, Jacob
Elster, Lester A.	McDowell, Harrison
Fisk, William	McDowell, William
Finch, Andrew D.	McGrew, William T.

Marquitt, Martin H.	Stevenson, Aaron B.
Marquitt, John A.	Spafford, Irving
Merchant, John	Sutton, Ephraim P.
Nash, Asahel S.	Stage, Horace
Peterson, Henry	Shelden, Horace S.
Rogers, Richard H.	Tomlinson, Joseph M.
Rogers, Justin	Tomlinson, William
Richards, Myron	Taylor, Chauncey M.
Rinear, Harmon N.	Tidd, Henry H.
Rose, James N.	Van Ormer, Joshua
Rhoades, Oliver F.	Whetstone, Cyrenius
Shelden, George G.	Wirth, Frederick W.
Stofer, Orin P.	Wass, George
Sears, Thomas	Wooster, Mathias
Searls, Henry C.	Wait, Henry M.

The required quota for a company of artillery was now filled and mustered into the United States service. A short time was spent in Camp Chase, preparatory to the new life in the field. In fact, the routine of camp life began to be monotonous and dull. The men were all anxious to have a change of climate, scenery, &c., and were glad to hear "onward to Louisville." As the cars rolled on, out of the city, a thought of home, of the parting word, of Camp Chase, of the few days' experience as a soldier, were all vividly pictured in the imagination. It was but the rambling of a few hours, when Cincinnati was reached; the rattling of busses, drays and express wagons, with their passengers and freight, over the stony streets, were anything but dull to the stranger and soldier boy, who had from youth up remained at his quiet country home. A new world was here before him. Government horses for the battery were

here drawn, and placed on board the United States mail boat "Major Anderson." A few preliminaries having been arranged, the boat gently glided down the Ohio. A thousand and one objects attracted attention. Upon either side the steep hills met the eye, interrupted occasionally by some lonely dwelling, and perchance a small village, which had hardly seen a score of years. The fields and foliage of the wooded tracts,—each had their charms. The rivers, the banks and passing boats, *all*, made up a scene instructive and interesting. So smoothly had the steamer made its trip, that, ere it was hardly known, it arrived at Louisville. The battery landed,—the first one to cross the Ohio, to rally in defence of the national authority. Louisville, the center of trade of the State of Kentucky, and having direct communication with the South and North both by water and rail; had assumed the appearance of strength and wealth. The camp was established Southwest of the city, on the old Oakland race-course, a favorite resort to those possessing fleet horses and desired competition. The spot was named Camp "Cotter." A picket rope, camp and garrison equipage, was drawn, and a military life commenced at once. Guns, caissons, battery and forge wagons, transportation, harness, &c., full equipments for a battery of six guns, were soon drawn; and while here a good time was had in drilling and maneuvering with the pieces. The following named persons were appointed sergeants:—Charles W. Scovill, Verus A. Clark, Harmon W. Lake, Richard H. Rodgers, Frederick W. Wirth and Elon F. Shaw. The camp at drill hours was the resort of visitors from the city, anxious

to behold the evolutions of those terrible engines of warfare. The Captain and his men caught the spirit of the occasion, and endeavored to gratify their curiosity. Captain Cotter, with his sharp, shrill voice, would give the command in battery,—in hot haste the cannoneers jumped to their posts, the drivers to their saddles, then the rolling, rattling and chuckling of wheels, cannoneers double-quicking to keep pace with the carriages, mounting and dismounting, limbering and unlimbering,—action to the right and left—formed the programme. Cotter's method of drill seemed more after his own style than the regular artillery tactics. With but few exceptions while here all passed off very pleasantly, gaining the confidence and good will of the citizens. Daily, loaded baskets of pies and cakes came in from them, together with tobacco, cigars, &c. If anything had to be bought, it was not at fabulous prices, but within the reach of all. Here was soldiering and not fighting; well might it be said here, who would not be a soldier? From the attention given by the citizens, a person would conclude their safety against the hordes of treason depended entirely upon this battery for protection. The company remained in Camp Cotter some three weeks, doing camp duty, being joined by Nathan K. Holcomb, from Ohio, as artificer.

The battery left Louisville the 22d day of October, being ordered to report to Gen. McCook by rail at Camp Nevin, Ky., and from Section III, General Order No. 32, Dec. 3, 1861, its assignment was as follows:

* * * "III. The following commands will be under the immediate control of the General commanding:

"First Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Buckner Board.
"Battery A., 1st O. V. L. A., Capt. Charles S. Cotter.
" " A., 1st Ky. V. L. A., " D. C. Stone.
"Twenty-Sixth Penn., " Chas. F. Mueller.
"By command of Brig. Gen. McCook.
"DANIEL McCook,
"Capt. & Ass't Adj't Gen'l."

Thus Battery "A," 1st O. V. L. A., for the first time linked its destinies with that of other commands in the great battles of the rebellion. This point was not held as one possessing extraordinary military advantages, but from a necessity, rendered so by the enemy's advance resting at Bacon Creek, while their cavalry videttes were some distance this side, so that it was impossible to advance until the road was cleared; and to do that successfully, required drilled troops. The 4th of November again increased the ranks by another Ohio boy, Vaetor B. Stanford, and by order of General McClellan the ranks were diminished one,—W. W. Stedman, transferred to the 6th O. V. Cavalry. The 9th of December, the command moved forward to Green River, and established Camp Wood, in honor of Thomas J. Wood, an esteemed citizen and Unionist, who resided in town. The 17th of December, a few days after the arrival, occurred the skirmish at Rowlett's Station, a mile or so South of the river, in which a part of the 32d Ind. Infantry were engaged. One shot from the battery was fired at the rebels across the river, though against orders. The 32d, however, gave the battery the praise of abruptly terminating the fight in this one shot at the cowards, who were three times their strength.

While here encamped, a day or so after this affair

the "Ladies of Louisville" presented the battery with a beautiful stand of colors. Mr. Judd of the Louisville House, on presenting it remarked, "that the colors were presented to the battery by the Ladies of Louisville, as a token of respect for the gentlemanly deportment of the men while encamped near their city."

The enemy had here partially destroyed the Green River Railroad bridge, a structure of no small importance. It is one of the curiosities of the L. & N. R. R. to the traveler and stranger. Before an advance could be safely made, and keep up supplies, this bridge had to be rebuilt—new clothing, camp and garrison equipage issued. Much had to be done even to put the place in a good situation of defense for a future base of operations. Drilling, target shooting, and a general run of camp duty, was here performed for nearly two months. It was the rainy portion of the season—streams swollen—roads upon the least travel, were like mortar beds, all doubled the difficulty of any forward movement in direct front.

The 31st of December again reduced the ranks, in the deaths of Mathias Wooster of Brooklyn, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, and only one month after Charles Cleveland of Hinkley, Medina county, Ohio, both of Typhoid Pneumonia,—diseases generally fatal in the camp. Their bodies were both expressed to their friends; they were the first to be struck from the rolls of the company, by death.

Though here but two months, it seemed a long time waiting; but now everything began to assume indications of a forward movement. Col. James A. Garfield had on the 11th day of January, 1862, been

successful in driving Humphrey Marshal's brave lads from their intrenched positions in Eastern Kentucky. Numerous reconnoissances were made, one on the 26th of January, penetrating to the front, nine miles from Green River, adding much information to the plans for the future success of a new programme.

The fore part of February, 1862, in military operations was evidently going to send glad tidings of victory of the national arms to every Northern State. Halleck began the attack upon Fort Henry, the 5th, stormed and took it, the 6th. Grant's forces by land, assisted by gun boats, struck for Fort Donnelson, on the Cumberland, the key to Nashville. Mitchell's division crossed Green River, and pushed on towards Bowling Green. The horizon brightens, glorious news came in from every quarter, cheer after cheer went up from the bank of Green River, for the great triumph of Federal arms.

The 13th of February at an early hour in the evening, orders were received to march. The battery at this time was assigned to the 6th brigade. Tents were struck, when the ranks were again increased by the presence of another Ohio boy, Darius Roe. The baggage was loaded in readiness for a move, they knew not where. The march commenced on the pike leading towards Louisville. This at first was a new idea, and drew forth many queries. Slowly pacing Northward, under the cover of darkness, a rain storm was met; it was now seven o'clock; its pelting drops drenched the men's clothing to the skin. Then came sleet, and finally snow, freezing up solid before morning. The roads were in a deplorable condition for the baggage wagons and artillery carriages. They

were scarcely able to move at all. Clothing was frozen stiff with mud; harness straps and equipments were in the same condition. Having marched in the mud and darkness nearly all night to gain six miles, a halt was ordered. Large fires were built of rails and such other fuel as could be obtained, and while thawing out upon one side, the other would freeze. The baggage train, owing to the deep mud, had failed to keep pace with the moving column, so that each man had to brave the storm as best he could. The carriages of the artillery, which had not been run up on rails laid for the purpose, were frozen tight. In order to move at all the next morning, the frozen earth, which clung with the tenacity of glue to the spokes and felloes, had to be chopped away. By noon of the 14th the solid earth had become softened, so that a move was ventured, reaching Upton Station that evening. In the four years of soldiering, it is doubtful whether the battery has seen a more severe time, for its duration, than this. Immediately upon the command's arrival, the news of Grant's attack upon Fort Donnelson spread along the lines like wild-fire.

CHAPTER III.

March to Camp Wood—Bell's Tavern—Barren River—Franklin—Edgefield—Camp Andy Johnson—Camp Kirk—Camp Stanton—Savannah—Pittsburg Landing—Shiloh—Seige of Corinth.

The 15th of February, the troops moved back to Camp Wood, receiving the glorious news of the capture of Fort Donnelson, a large amount of supplies 15,000 prisoners, together with 15,000 stand of arms and a large number of pieces of artillery. Upon leaving Camp Wood, on the evening of the 13th, it was the intention to go to the assistance of Grant, via West Point, Ky., in case he should need assistance. But the success defeated the further movement of troops in that direction. Many were anxious, and some even spoiling for a fight, and consequently returned to their former camp greatly disappointed. A day was spent in this vicinity, reducing baggage, extra boxes, &c., when the march Southward was again resumed, a halt being made for a few days at Camp Fry,—Bell's Tavern, a place nine miles from Mammoth Cave, Hundred Dome, Diamond, and some few smaller ones, much nearer. Mitchell's Division had opened the way towards Bowling Green, and entered the place on the 23d of February, scarcely firing a gun. The same day, the forces from Upton Station left Bell's Tavern, marching nineteen miles and camping on the east bank of Barren River, near Bowling Green. Halting here a day or two, the bat-

tery moved out of camp on the bank of the river, the evening of the 26th, and stood there until morning. At sunrise it resumed the march Southward, and, after traversing a territory of twenty-two miles, camped near Franklin, Ky. Resuming the march again on the 20th, the Tennessee and Kentucky line was crossed at one p. m. As the command neared Edgefield, there appeared fine mansions, extended lanes, beautiful fields, shaded parks, all clothed in scenery that was truly romantic and beautiful. The brigade reached Edgefield the 1st of March, and the battery was ferried across the Cumberland at midnight of the 2d. The bridges had both been destroyed by the enemy; they had once been splendid works of art and architecture.

Upon hearing of the downfall of Fort Donnelson, the rebel troops, without further resistance, made an immediate, mob-like evacuation of Nashville. The boasting eloquence of the traitor Gov. Harris to the citizens, that every person capable of carrying a club, should be thus armed, and all die in the trenches, before the city should be surrendered to the mud-sills of the North, was lost upon the frightened chivalry; and the pugilistic qualities of the valorous Governor quietly cooled down to his true fighting weight, at the fall of Fort Donnelson. Like a brave chieftain, with the archives of the State and the public school fund, he at once took special train to Memphis. The city showed the marks of wreck and ruin. The battery passed on through the city, and on the 3d went into Camp Andy Johnson, four miles south of it. A few days were spent here recruiting, for speedily following up the advantages already acquired by the

possession of Forts Henry and Donnelson, the city of Nashville, with all its machine shops and stores, together with the long thread of railroad leading to Louisville, and the Cumberland river to the Ohio.

The 13th of March, Lieut. W. F. Goodspeed was appointed Captain, *vice* Cotter, cashiered. At about the same time, Lieut. Allen W. Pinney having sent in his resignation, it was accepted on the 15th. The ranks had been much reduced by admissions to the hospital, from diseases brought on by the severities of the Upton march. Details were received from the 15th and 49th O. V. I., to fill the company to its maximum number. The morning of the 17th, orders were received to report to Gen. Johnson, when a march of fourteen miles was made, and on the following day sixteen miles, reaching Camp Kirk, near Rutherford Creek, and three days after, Camp Stanton, near Columbia, on the north bank of Duck River. Another halt was here made until the 6th of April. The rebel army, under Beauregard, had concentrated near Corinth, with the waters of the Tennessee for strategic defence. Mitchell's Division was at Murfreesboro, moving towards Shelbyville, ready to give the mortal thrust for the possession of Chattanooga, a place of great importance, as it formed connection with the railroad which ran from Memphis, on the Mississippi River, to Charleston, South Carolina, on the Atlantic coast. The vigilant eye of our cavalry watched the movements along the river for hundreds of miles. Gen. Grant had strongly threatened the rebel forces at Shiloh, offering them battle, and a fierce engagement was rapidly culminating. Indeed, the clash of arms had already begun. On the morn-

ing of the 6th the march was resumed, making fifteen miles, arriving at Savannah at dusk. The rain was pouring down in torrents, and the battery passed the long, disagreeable night in the storm. At early morn of the 7th of April, the Battery, leaving the Brigade, took the boat for Pittsburg Landing, and were on shore by eleven A. M. and assigned a position on the field.

Who will forget the scene, as the Battery landed? Coming from all directions from the field of slaughter, were men, returning with limbs mangled, bleeding,—others, red with gore, groaning from wounds in the face, neck, hands, and other parts of the body; while many were panic stricken, moving hurriedly back for safety, towards the river. The gun-boats were on the flanks of the army, shelling the enemy. The terrible mutterings of those heavy guns, shook the earth till she fairly trembled. With this spectacle of horror as an introduction, the Battery unflinchingly advanced, and, by order of Gen. Buell, stood at its position till the next morning, ready to hurl destruction at the instant of warning. The 7th was the day of contested battle, but the timely arrival of Buell's forces saved the army from a disgraceful rout, and turned its seeming disaster into a glorious victory. The enemy it was believed had fallen back, though it was felt unsafe to make a general advance. Some twenty days were spent in this vicinity, and in the meantime there had been some promotions in the Battery. The 17th of April, Sergeants Charles W. Scovill and E. B. Belding were made 2d Lieutenants, 2d Lieut. Charles G. Mason promoted to 1st Lieutenant; on the following day, Serg't E. F. Shaw to 1st Sergeant, and Privates Budman K. Davis and

Jesse Leonard to Sergeants. The 19th, Cotter's sentence was promulgated,—restoring him to command again, by order of the President. A week after, Goodspeed's appointment as Captain was revoked. Lieutenants Beckley and Mason sent in their resignations, which were accepted the 25th. A thorough examination of the front had been made, and on the 29th the Battery advanced six miles to the front, leaving the sick and surplus baggage in the rear. A month's time was here spent in the usual round of soldier's duty, when, on the 27th of May, it again advanced four miles towards Corinth, and took position near the line of intrenchments; but on the following day again moved forward three-fourths of a mile, forming in line of battle on the left of A. McD. McCook's Division. Here a fiercely contested skirmish ensued with the enemy, 200 yards from the picket line, in which 279 rounds of shell and canister were fired, driving the enemy twice from their positions. The thicket in which the enemy lay concealed, was sheared of branches as if a tornado of hail had swept through there; the ground was strewn thick with the enemy's dead. Many seemed to be just in the act of firing, reclining upon some old log that happened to be near, or perhaps in a sitting posture, as the fatal messenger reached its victim, leaving them almost as natural as life. Private William H. Hayward, of the Battery, one of the cannoneers of his own choice, rammed down over one hundred rounds, in rapid action, before he would allow himself to be relieved. Capt. Cotter's energy made every thing move; he told the "boys," who were working the guns, to "heat their pieces *blue* to the trunnions, but

still hold their position." The guns *were* heated, and the position held against the furious assaults of the enemy.

On the 30th of May the Battery moved into Corinth through the deserted camps of the enemy, which were strewn with mess pans, mess kettles, bake ovens, barrels of flour, corn meal and beans. The cooking utensils were cut through with axes, while the flour and meal was strewn over the ground in heaps, as if the work of destruction was hurriedly performed, in the evacuation ; tents and heavy canvass were also scattered on the ground. The 6th of June the battery removed camp one and one half mile East, and the 10th commenced the march for Florence, arriving at Iuka the following day. The 15th camped near Florence, Ala., and recruited for a few days, sending baggage across the river, and all men that were sick and unable to walk to the hospital. June 23d, the battery crossed the Tennessee river joining the brigade again, continued the march the 24th, crossed Elk river the 25th and camped near Athens, Tenn. The 27th Captain Cotter was put under arrest by order of Gen. Johnson, for allowing his men to appropriate a few *traitors'* fence rails for their fires. He, however was released the 30th. This custom of our Generals of giving guards and protection to the citizens, was a source of much aggravation to the soldiers, as they did not believe in protecting with the bayonet the person and property of a rebel who was ready to shoot them down upon the slightest opportunity as soon as the main army moved out of the way. This subject, like many others, was duly considered and very much improved in the latter

portion of the war, when it was found necessary to treat our enemies as enemies of the worst form, and not as friends. And would that all our officers could trace their arrests to such slight offences as allowing their commands to consume some of the property of the men that were aiming to cut our throats and burn our cities.

On the 28th of June, the battery again advanced and camped on Indian Creek, near Huntsville, Ala. Stopping here for a few days, the teams were sent out foraging, as that was the only means of subsisting them. The 4th of July was passed here, but the next day it moved into Huntsville, leaving three men in hospital. The march was continued from day to day when on the evening of the 8th, while in camp on Paint Creek, two horses were killed, and a third wounded, by the falling of an old dry tree, supposed to have been started by the horses knawing at a grape vine, which ran into its top. The tree fell across No. 5 caisson. Wm. Hill, a detail from the infantry, was lying upon the limber chest, while upon one of the rear chests was Sergt. Jesse Leonard. Hearing the cracking of the tree as it started, they sprang upon the ground, just in time to save themselves. The march was again resumed, camping on the 10th near Stevenson. Corporal Roland G. Day, was promoted to 2d Lieutenant. The battery was here joined by Lieutenant Belding and Assistant Surgeon B. F. Pitman, who had been recently appointed to that position, by special order from the War Department. They had both been home on leave of absence. The command remained here until the 18th. It then moved ~~southward~~ and established

camp near Battle Creek. The 23d, Captain Cotter was taken sick and sent to the Hospital, at Huntsville Alabama.

While the Battery was in camp at Battle Creek, the boys frequently went to the Tennessee river and bathed, and while enjoying one of these pleasures, Walter N. Phelps, a member of the Battery, ventured a little too far into the river, the current being very rapid, and stepping forward, found the water much deeper than he expected. The strong current, not being able to swim, carried him below where it was still deeper. There being only one or so of the party that could swim, it was impossible to give him assistance, and it was but a moment before he was a corpse, buried beneath the waters of the Tennessee. The manner of Walter's death occasioned many a sad heart in the company. It was so unexpected, that it could hardly seem possible, yet it was so. As soon as the news reached the battery, some of the best swimmers went to the river, and repeatedly dived, until his body was finally recovered. He was buried near the camp. The Battery remained here until the 20th of August, although it had received orders the 30th of July to move at 2 1-2 a. m., but for some reason, did not move until the 20th, when it marched all night towards Chattanooga, only making two miles. The 21st and 22d the march was resumed and continued through Jasper. After six hours march, on the 22d the Battery received orders to counter march, reaching Battle Creek the evening of the 23d. Bragg's whole army was seen by the cavalry scouts, only a few miles ahead, on a road at right angles to the one upon which the Union forces were

moving. The centre of Bragg's column would have been met if the counter march had not been ordered. Bragg's army in full force had just crossed the river, moving Northward for Nashville and Louisville. There was evidently no time to be lost. Upon resuming the march on the morning of the 24th, the infantry separated from the artillery, as the latter could not march with the former, owing to the rough steep passage over the mountains. There were five batteries.—The top of the mountain was finally reached after a great deal of trouble and hindrance by other batteries.

On the 26th the Battery moved forward, again reaching Deckherd, taking a position on an eminence and bringing guns to position, action front. Halting a few days here for rest, the artillery moved forward again on the 31st, passing through Winchester, reaching Tullahoma for camping ground. Rations and forage were among "the things that were," having been completely exhausted while at Battle Creek. The rich heavy laden corn fields by the road side soon furnished these two important elements of warfare, though it seemed rather tough to be without bread. Still pursuing the march Westward, Shelbyville was reached on the evening of the 1st of September. This was a beautiful place, and the Union-loving citizens greeted the troops with Cheers and many good wishes. The National Colors were even floating from many windows. Leaving the Stars and Stripes there floating from the Court House, and continuing Northward on the Murfreesboro pike, they camped for the night near a large beautiful brick mansion, two miles from Murfreesboro, near Stone River. The

3d of September the battery was again reinforced by a detail of twenty-one infantry men. The march was continued on the Nashville pike, passing over the railroad which had been destroyed by Forest's Cavalry while the army was lying at Battle Creek, reaching near the city of Nashville the 5th of September. Remained here until the 10th, and, in the meantime, the 6th Brigade had joined the battery.

The march from Battle Creek to this point had been rapid. Bragg's army had crossed the Cumberland river to the right of Nashville and was pushing onward, along the Louisville and Nashville railroad, to Louisville. On the evening of the 10th the army passed through the city, crossed the Cumberland and took the pike leading to Louisville, reaching Franklin, Ky., the 13th, and Lost River, three miles from Bowling Green, the 14th, and into that place the 15th. Various rumors were here afloat, concerning the whereabouts of Bragg's army.

To keep the dates, in their chronological order, it will be necessary to leave the battery at Bowling Green, and see what Cotter did. Receiving a commission as Major of the 1st O. V. L. A., and a leave of absence at Huntsville, he proceeded to Ohio for recruits for the regiment. A call for 300,000 men had just been made by the President. Forty-three men enlisted from Portage and Cuyahoga counties, for the Battery during the month of August, who were mustered into the U. S. service the 12th and 25th at Cleveland, O. While in Cleveland, the men for some ten days, boarded at the New England Hotel, having the privileges of the city. Just before leaving, however, they camped a few nights at Camp

Cleveland, receiving their uniforms and other necessary equipments. On the 26th of August the men bid their friends farewell, expecting to go directly to Battle Creek, where the battery then was. Their names were as follows:

Allen, Sherman J. *	Isbell, Henry D.
Adams, Frederick K.	Kendrick, Thomas N.
Barber, Marion F.	Knapp, Frederick J.
Brode, Jacob F. *	Perry, Henry *
Barr, Henry T.	Stearns, George
Brown, Francis *	Sapp, Robert W. *
Cline, Benjamin S. *	Shreader, John C.
Curtis, Newton A.	Shook, Jonathan *
Cavinder, David	Shook, Milton *
Chamberlain, Clemen	Saunders, Charles *
Davidson, Henry M.	Teeters, Benjamin F. *
Davidson, Edward K.	Unger, Alpheus
Davidson, Wilson, Jun.	Watrous, Richard P. *
Dutter, James H.	Wise, Anthony
Dutter, Jeremiah	Walker, James M. *
Dutter, William H. *	Ward, Jeremiah †
Fuller, Marion F.	Waldo, Henry H.
Fifer, Jacob	Wygle, Henry E. *
Grey, Varnum R.	Yarian, David
Hewitt, George B. *	Yoxsimer, Peter
Hiltibidle, James *	Zolley, Charles
Hazen, James A. *	

Major Cotter placing this squad of men in charge

* These men were taken prisoners by Bragg's army at the battle of Munfordsville, September 16th, the same day the Battery went into Bowling Green.

† He returned to Louisville just before the battle.

of George B. Hewitt, they went on to Columbus, reaching the depot at 12 o'clock the night of the 26th. The next morning, receiving a small amount of pay from the paymaster, and taking a slight ramble over the city,—the State House &c., they again rolled on, reaching Cincinnati at midnight; and at 12 o'clock of the 28th, took the steamer Florence for Louisville, reaching that city the next morning, after a brief but pleasant trip down the Ohio. On landing, the squad was ordered to report to Capt. Otis, in command of Park Barracks, three miles south of the city. The weather was sultry and the road ankle deep with dust. Arriving at the Barracks at midday, they were entered, and found to be filthy, and alive with vermin, contrary to what was expected from the outside appearance of the large brick building, originally designed for an orphan asylum. The boys not admiring the situation placed their little effects outside on the turf, and erected temporary shelter of pine boards that were lying strewn about on the ground. Lieut. Dorsey, of Battery E., 1st O. V. L. A., was in charge of all the recruits at this point, for the First Ohio Regiment Light Artillery.

On the 2d day of September, near sunset, an order came for a detail of artillerymen to report immediately at the Louisville and Nashville depot, to go to Munfordsville, Ky., to assist the 13th Ind. Battery, as Bragg's cavalry had cut the railroad in numerous places, destroyed bridges, blown up and blockaded the tunnels, and that in all probability the garrison at Munfordsville, guarding the Green River bridge, an important point, would be soon attacked and

forced to surrender, unless they received help. Those marked thus, *†, in the foregoing list, together with four of the old members, who had been home on furlough and were returning, whose names were, Cumfort E. Chaffee,* Edward Wescott,* George Wass,* and Joshua Van Ormer,* were detailed, making 23 in all. Hastily seizing their blankets, they double quicked to the depot, took the cars, and reached the place that night. The balance, who were left, were the most of them doing guard duty. They soon removed to the New Barracks, a little east, and then to Camp Gilbert, near the Asylum on the Frankfort Pike, drew one gun, and commenced drilling with other men, recruited for different batteries of the First Ohio Regiment, temporarily organized into an Independent Battery, under command of Capt. Bartlett, a man whom the men utterly despised. To join the Battery now was impossible; Bragg's movements had interrupted communication so much, that many had been captured before reaching Nashville. The excitement daily increased at Louisville, and the first direct information that was received from the boys that had gone to Munfordsville, came through Jeremiah Ward, who had been sent back to Louisville, on the afternoon of the 14th of September, after the boys' knapsacks and such other items as they, in their hurry, had left. He reported that they had been busily engaged in throwing up works of defence, mounting four guns, one of which was a 24 pounder, and that the place was expecting an attack hourly. Packing such articles as he wished to take, in a box,

* These men were also taken prisoners at the Battle of Munfordsville.

he started to the depot with them the next morning, and took the train to Munfordsville again, when it was found that a railroad bridge had been destroyed during the night, thirty miles this side, and the train returned to Louisville again.

A courier reached the city that evening, stating that the garrison at Munfordsville was attacked early that morning, and that the enemy had been repulsed with slaughter, though the rebel force was estimated to outnumber the garrison ten to one. Louisville became alarmed at the threatening attitude of the rebel forces. The merchants began to move their goods across the river to Jeffersonville, as there were but a very few troops to defend the city, and Buell's army was the other side, over a hundred miles away. The garrison had thrown up a line of works on the Woodsonville side of the river, the main work being near the pike and an old church, which was burned down early in the engagement on Sunday morning, to have a clear view. The line of entrenchments extended across the hills over the railroad, terminating southwest of the bridge. The rebel lines were formed on the pike, with their artillery posted on the surrounding eminences. Taking advantage of the timber and the hills, they formed behind them diagonally to the pike, in a semi-circle, and marched boldly up to storm the works. They had even planted a battery on a little crest in the woods, almost within speaking distance. The 24 pounder, which had been planted in one of the angles on the Southeast side of the fort, together with the 12 pounder on the East side, were double shotted with cannister, and as the rebel lines were marching up the slope, these guns

were fired, making wide gaps; but on—on they came, rushing like demons, closing up the lines again, as if nothing had happened, when another volley, well directed, left its victims dead and bleeding. They even came so close to the ditches, that they left their dead not fifteen feet from them. The slaughter was terrible, but the works were held, leaving some 1,500 dead and wounded on the field. The only artilleryman wounded, belonging to the Battery, was Edward K. Davidson, who was hit by a musket ball, which first struck the 24 pounder and glanced, hitting him in the left side, while he was assisting in sighting it. So close were the rebels to the fort that to be in sight of the port hole was instant death. The 15th was spent in skirmishing. The 16th the siege was again raised. Gen. Bragg had planted sixty-two pieces of artillery in commanding positions, for the reduction of the fort, and opened, early on the morning of the 16th a flag of truce was sent in demanding surrender. The commander seeing it was of no use to continue the slaughter, as they would eventually be taken, as there was no prospect of receiving reinforcements, surrendered the force of some three thousand to Gen. Bragg, who paroled them. The Louisville Journal of the 17th, from information which it had received the day before, said Bragg's army had completely invested the place, and that the little garrison was fighting against fearful odds—and where was Buell?

Military matters in Louisville became exciting and reinforcements began to pour in from all quarters. The archives of the State at Frankfort, and the Legislature, removed to the city for safety, as one

flank of the rebel army was approaching in that direction, Bragg having reduced the most important point on the L. & N. R. R., continued his movements towards the city.

Transportation wagons were crowded to overflowing with baggage and goods for the ferry, to the opposite side of the river. The Independent Battery was even ordered to the Jeffersonville Arsenal, where they drew out five large siege guns, and begun to throw up breastworks on the Jeffersonville side, near the island above Louisville. The Independent Battery soon drew lighter guns at the depot from the cars in the night, and from this time up to joining the old Battery, was executing divers maneuvers of strategic importance for the preservation of Louisville. New horses and harness had been drawn.—Scarcely a day after, one night as the boys had made their beds, orders came to harness the horses, hitch to the pieces, strike tents and prepare for a move. It was new business to the horses as well as the men, some balked and flew back and then making a start ran into the fence, wrenching the posts entirely out or breaking them off. At the ferry boat the horses reared and plunged. The guns had to be run down a steep bank on to the ferry boat by hand. Having crossed the river a double quick movement was executed. The cannoneers each having knapsacks of about 150 lbs. weight to carry to the outer defenses of the city, where the balance of the night was spent. For several nights thereafter, a position near the Asylum was occupied from three A. M., until daylight. Gen. Nelson had taken command of the troops around the city, and had thrown up a strong line of entrenchments.

It will be remembered that the battery was left in Bowling Green the 15th, the second day of the fight at Munfordsville; the 16th it remained in camp, the same day of the surrender to Bragg. The 17th the march was resumed toward Green River, leaving the baggage trains at Bowling Green, reaching Cave City the 19th. During the day the paroled boys who were marched to Bowling Green, passed on their way back to Louisville. The 20th lively skirmishing was kept up with the enemy in front. The battery was held in readiness to move, and finally moved at dusk the 21st, camping near Geen River the 22d. On the following day it crossed the river, and forward to Bacon Creek, thence to Elizabethtown. Double-quicking out of this place, the 24th they reached West Point, on the Ohio River, and went into camp three miles from the road in consequence of the want of water which was very difficult to get on the main roads. The march was continued the 25th, reaching and passing through the city of Louisville, parking near the river, a little above the landing. The battery was called to the front the 29th but all was quiet. Bragg's army had made well to the right in the direction of Perryville, as if to escape or threaten Frankfort and Lexington. In less than eighteen days the Battery had marched through clouds of dust, all the way from the Tennessee River across the two States, a distance of over 400 miles, and this too, without rations, only such as were foraged in the darkness, after the day's work was done, in the adjoining cornfields. The battery horses and men were nearly worn out with fatigue and exhaustion; the carriages were loose and rickety. The

battery was here joined by all of the recruits who had not been sent to Munfordsville, and those captured and paroled (with the exception of Edward K. Davidson, who was too severely wounded to be removed, and was left in Hospital at Woodsonville) passed *en route* for Parole Camp, O.

CHAPTER IV.

March to Frankfort—Shelbyville—Lawrenceburg—Dog Walk—Perryville—Danville—Crab Orchard—Counter-march—Bradfordsville—New Market—Pinchem—Bells Tavern—Bowling Green—Lost River—Tyree Springs—Edgefield—Lunatic Asylum—Mill Creek.

Lieut. W. F. Goodspeed being ranking officer, in consequence of Cotter's promotion to Major, became Captain. The Battery had now been South of the Ohio for almost a year, and the storms and exposures of its long disagreeable marches were thoroughly impressed upon the mind of every man. The sixty-two men had yet to learn what warfare was, although those who were at Munfordsville had had a pretty thorough introduction. The battery looked the worse for wear, and as though it had seen service. But no time was to be lost—and instead of getting new supplies an advance by the whole army was made from the city the 1st day of October. General Johnson's Division of Gen. McCook's Corps, to which the 6th Brigade belonged, took the pike leading to Frankfort. The heat of the sun came down with terrific power. The dust of the Stony pike was suffocating. The men were already exhausted before leaving the city. What a scene of stragglers by the roadside, in the shaded fence corners and under trees for miles they were scattered.

Of the three batteries accompanying the Division, one took the advance one day and the next

another, and so on, taking their regular turn to the front. Having marched nearly two days, the enemy's cavalry were encountered some distance this side of Shelbyville. A few raking shots kept them at their proper distance, and continually falling back when it was found that a considerable force had been making their headquarters at Shelbyville, a lovely town, containing many a Union Citizen. On entering the town the ladies of the place with smiling countenances, waived their handkerchiefs, flung to the breeze the Stars and Stripes, and bid us welcome. Such greetings inspired all in the noble work before them. The 6th brigade established camp near the cemetery, a few hundred yards Southwest of the village. Who could fail to recall the scenes of our revolutionary fathers, when before him stood the monuments that had been reared, marking the resting spot of those who had fought our battles and gained our independence. And could it be possible that these same hands which had erected these lasting tributes to their memory, had plunged the country into a civil war for the destruction of the government which their fathers had established, leaving ruin and desolation in its track. *

[The following lines were written on a tombstone in Cherraw, South Carolina :]

* Oh shades of patriots slumbering 'neath the sod,
Know ye the war of your unhappy State ?
Know ye the turf has drank your children's blood,
And your loved homes are spoiled and desolate ?

Know ye the fame for which your fathers toiled,
And which ye guarded as a sacred trust,
Your wayward sons have entered and despoiled,
And cast its glorious Idol in the dust?



Four days were here passed, when the command moved on to Frankfort, a city on the Kentucky River nearly surrounded on either side by high bluffs.

The advance guard supported by one section of the 1st Ohio Artillery, Battery "E," succeeded in reaching unobserved behind the trees, the high bluff West of the river. A rebel meeting had just been called together in the suburbs, where the rebellious speaker had just taken his stand, and was about to address them upon matters of defense, &c., when one of the guns up among the bushes threw a Yankee messenger, by way of entertainment; and whether they were gratified or not no further remarks were necessary, adjourning *sine die*. The crashing screaming shell flew thick and fast among the fugitives.

Battery "A" parked south of the pike, on the hill just as it begins to descend to the city, where could

Know ye that treason, o'er your sunny clime,
Has blown its breath of perjury and strife?
Know ye your sons espoused the hideous crime,
And struck with madness at the nation's life. ?

Know ye the haughty and the proud, like slaves,
Are fleeing to the wood, the cave, the swamp?
Know ye your mountains, plains, and e'en your graves,
Are trembling 'neath avenging arm ies' tramp?

How can you rest? how can your ashes sleep,
While war's dread chariot rolls above your head?
Do not your bones in holy horror creep,
As falls the blood your perfured sons have shed?

Rise slumbering patriots! view the ruin made,
And bid the traitorous crew, in shame disperse,
Bid them restore the Union they've betrayed,
Or doubly damn them with a father's curse!

YANKEE,
6th Mo. Infy.

be had a good view of the place. The railroad bridge had been destroyed by the enemy a few days previous. Resting here until the morning of the 8th of October, when, at 2 A. M., a march was ordered, keeping for a time up the fine road in the valley of the Kentucky, bearing towards Lawrenceburg. The weather was good, and the moon shone brightly upon the thread-like column, as it quietly wound in between the high bluffs. The stillness was only broken now and then by the chuckling of the artillery carriages, or the crushing of a stone beneath their wheels. The Battery had the advance of the artillery. At about nine o'clock, Lawrenceburg was entered without opposition. Eighteen miles had been traveled. A halt was ordered. The darkies, it was noticed, were clapping their hands, as if highly pleased about something. Gen. Sill, then in command of the Division, was examining the map, when it was reported that the enemy were advancing upon us. The troops were summoned to attention. The cannoniers at their respective posts. The command forward given. The 5th and 6th gun squad, under command of Lieut. Charles W. Scovill, had the advance. There was a slight bend in the road, upon which the troops were moving more to the Southward. The rebel cavalry were posted in the road, on a gentle rise of ground, a few rods south of the bend. Their horses were uneasy, lifting their feet and stamping them upon the ground. As soon as the bend of the road was reached, Lieut. Scovill ordered the guns unlimbered, and fire as quick as possible. The rebel cavalry, seeing the guns being put in readiness for action, wheeled their horses ~~back~~

over the crest, and formed in line of battle in a large field to our right. In the meantime two shots had been fired, just grazing the top of the hill.

The guns were again loaded and pushed up the slope until reaching near the grave yard, when two shells were fired at the rebel line of battle, through fences, &c. They were decidedly opposed to such calls, and put spurs to their horses and flew down to the ravine, and then in squads up a long hill sloping towards us, in full view. As a precaution to a flank movement upon our left, which was bordered by a large corn field, a shell was fired in that direction. Reaching the crest of the hill, the pieces were limbered up, and a hole in the board fence made wide enough for the horses to go through. They, in less time than it takes to describe it, made a road for the carriages, taking posts and boards off that stood in the way. The road made another bend to the left at the foot of the hill, nearly parallel to our former course. Having taken a position with these two guns in the field to the right of the road, in direct line with the one upon which the rebel cavalry had retreated, with the guns loaded; the Federal cavalry in force were sent forward to feel of the enemy, as a heavy cloud of dust had been seen hovering over beyond the summit of the opposite hill. In the valley and near to the foot of this hill was a ridge of much less elevation, and a narrow ravine back of it, which was out of sight.

Our cavalry, some 300, had no sooner struck the top of the crest of the ridge, than an equal force of the enemy, who lay concealed, made a charge, and a regular hand to hand conflict ensued.

The two guns had been loaded with shell, ready to fire at the very instant when needed. The charge of the rebel cavalry, with their bright colors flying, was fierce and exciting. Our forces gradually gave way, finally separating from them. At this instant a couple of shells struck in the midst of the rebel cavalry, which completely filled the road for some little distance. It burst, and scattered them immediately. They took refuge behind the shade trees and buildings on the ridge, when several well directed shots cut the trees off, and drove them from their concealment in all quarters. In their flight across the fields over the hill they were vigorously shelled. At the second or third shot from No. 6 piece, a premature discharge took place, severely wounding Peter Yoxsimer, who was ramming the charge down when the accident took place. His right hand was badly injured, his shirt completely torn off, and his face and hands burnt and filled with powder. The enemy now having fled, Gen. Sill immediately withdrew, taking a Westerly direction from Lawrenceburg.

Peter Yoxsimer, James H. Dutter and Varnum R. Grey, (the two latter were sick,) all three were left at Lawrenceburg, and were taken prisoners by the enemy and paroled. The Division moved rapidly Westward, following up the valley of Salt Creek until sunset. The rebel force, which numbered 15,000, closely followed, and immediately took possession of all stragglers, and men who had been left at Lawrenceburg. The Battery bivouaced on an eminence near Salt Creek; its bed was dry in numerous places at this point. On the morning of the 9th, at four o'clock, the Division was attacked, opening with

Lieut. Edmund B. Belding's Section participated in the skirmish. The road was rough, rocky and hilly. The country had been newly cleared, stumps still standing in the open fields; water was scarce and hard to get, even enough to sponge the pieces, saying nothing about any to drink. There was scarcely room to turn around, without clearing the brush and stumps. The enemy's sharpshooters, concealed in the brush and thickets, were a source of constant annoyance. There seemed to be all sorts of obstacles in the way, so much so that matters looked rather suspicious for a few hours. Lieut. Belding's Section delivered the deadly messengers to the foe as often as an opportunity was offered. The command was hindered here until 3 p. m., when it escaped, (with the exception of nine Quartermasters, their nine wagons, three officers and forty-three convalescents, who left Frankfort, reaching within a few miles the evening before,) from the trap so nicely set. This place in the command is known by the name of "Dog Walk," a fit place only for their travels.

The march was then continued over hills and through valleys, camping long after dark in a ploughed field. Water was obtained a mile from camp. Continuing the march the next day, the country was found as dry as heretofore, water scarce and hard to get. At three o'clock it began to rain, and fell in quantity sufficient to lay the dust. Still continuing the march the 11th, frequent stops were made, always forming in line of battle. In the afternoon, as the command approached nearer to Perryville, where a battle had been fought on the 8th of October,

the havoc of battle was distinctly visible; fences were strewn to the ground for miles, old shanties and log huts were filled with the wounded, while on the field were dead horses, cartridge boxes, disabled muskets, dead rebels by scores, and the general destruction of a battle field.

Sunday morning the command moved through Perryville, where the further effects of cannon shot in the posts of the various buildings was quite noticeable. All sorts of rumors as to where Bragg intended to give battle again were current, more rumor, however, than fact. Passed through Danville, a fine little town, possessing a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, a Female and Theological Seminary. It compared well with Shelbyville. From here the Division moved on to Crab Orchard, a rusty, log constructed village, and camped the other side, on the evening of the 15th, on Logan's Creek, near Hall's Gap. Four days were here passed. On the 19th, an armistice was the chief excitement. The 20th of October, a countermarch was ordered, moving back by way of Danville and Perryville, and thence towards Lebanon Junction. For water, the numerous pond holes by the road side were resorted to, for both man and beast; in many instances a thick green scum was seen floating upon its surface. This section of country was rough, rocky and desolate. Crossed the Rolling Fork River the 24th, at Bradfordsville, a place visited two weeks previous by the rebels, who left nothing but charred timbers, crumbling walls and black chimneys, to mark its existence. Passed near Lebanon that evening, and camped on the bank of the Rolling Fork River. The 25th, marched through New Market,

camped at Salonica, or what the "boys" called "Pinchem," from the fall of six inches of snow that fell that night. The Battery had been without their tents since leaving Bowling Green. The baggage wagons, it will be remembered, were left there. They finally reached Louisville and went on to Frankfort, and then, to meet the command, made in the direction of Bardstown, where the baggage, teams, wagons and men, were captured by Morgan's cavalry.

The snow which had covered the ground to the depth of half a foot soon disappeared, when the command moved forward again on the 27th, crossing Green River, near the burned bridge above Munfordsville, and then through a rough rocky country, camping on the plantation of a rebel, by the name of Carl; who had taken particular pains to furnish Gen. Bragg three of his own sons to the Confederate army, and numerous horses that belonged to the citizens around him. His plantation that night was bright with fires made from his fences, while his granary afforded the animals their allowance. He could not well complain as he was the first to set the example. Continuing the march Bells Tavern was reached on the 29th, at 4 o'clock. Had scarcely arranged camp, when the locomotive whistle was heard, and soon after a long train of supplies arrived with newspapers, &c., for the army.

It seemed as if the troops had been in the wilderness for six months, and to read the news, see the cars, afforded rest and relief. This was the first train South since the surrender of Munfordsville. In this vicinity was the famous Mammoth Cave, Hundred Dome, Diamond, and several smaller ones of lesser

note. Moving forward again the next morning through the dust, with but a scant supply of water, only such as was afforded by the pond holes, by the road-side, the command passed through Bowling Green, and three miles beyond camping near Lost River just one month from the day of leaving Louisville. This river seems to have been once entirely underground to the depth of some seventy feet, and at a later period the earth and rocks gave way, and fell into the stream, and in time were washed away, leaving it in its present situation, a beautiful clear river of water boiling up out of the rocks, receiving a little light, and then on in its subterranean passage through them in total darkness. If the Lime Stone series, which are so extensive in the State of Tennessee and Kentucky, could be explored, it is impossible to foretell what wonders might be thereby revealed.

While the Battery was here news arrived of important changes in the command of the army. Gen. Rosecrans arrived at Bowling Green and assumed command in place of Gen. Buell relieved. On the morning of November 2d, Asahel Nash, of the Battery, who had been unwell for some time, though able to do duty, was found dead in his blankets under the Paulin which the squad used as a shelter. He dropped away so easily that no one was disturbed in the night or knew of it until morning. The 4th of November the command again moved forward in the dust and heat reaching Tyree Springs, the evening of the 5th. Before the war this had been a place of public resort for the sporting and the fashionable. But like all other places in the South began to feel the crushing power of the Federal army.

Stopping over night at these Springs the Division moved forward on the morning of the 6th, expecting to be troubled with Morgan's cavalry, who it was reported were posted on the hills, ready to annoy the army as it marched down the long steep hill. Lieut. Belding's Section was left here with one regiment of the brigade as guard to supplies. The balance of the Battery passed on with the command, and were not even troubled by the rebel cavalry. Edgefield was reached and a camp established on the North bank of the Cumberland in a skirt of timber, one mile from Nashville, the afternoon of the 7th of November. The battery had now marched twice across the State of Kentucky and a part of Tennessee, since the 10th day of September, a distance of over 500 miles.

Morgan's cavalry had blasted down the rocks, filling the tunnels on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, so that trains were only able to reach Mitchelville with supplies, a point distant from Nashville forty miles. This distance was over a rough, hilly country, infested with guerrillas and bushwhackers. The supplies from this point had to be drawn in army wagons to the troops at Nashville. While the Battery remained here, it also sent wagons and men there for its subsistence and forage. On the 13th, Gen. Rosecrans held a review of the whole army of the Cumberland. The Battery performed its part of the programme. On the 16th the Division crossed the Cumberland, passing through Nashville, moving out on the pike leading to Murfreesboro. When near the Lunatic Asylum, the troops were formed in line of battle, awaiting the result of some cavalry, which

had been seen in the road and fields near there; showing no hostile movements, a camp was established near the Asylum; the Battery camping Northwest of it, near the artificial fish pond. During the night Lieut. Scovill's Section stood picket on the pike in the direction of Murfreesboro. The 17th passed off quietly, and Lieut. Belding, who had been left at Tyree Springs, came up with his Section. On the 18th, a reconnoissance by the Brigade was made on the Murfreesboro pike. Lieuts. Scovill and Day's Sections accompanied the expedition; Day's Section took a road leading to the left of the pike, while Scovill's followed it. Nine shots were fired, shelling the woods and suspicious places. Having passed two miles beyond the limit prescribed in the orders, and being now six miles from camp and near Lavergne, the troops returned. For a week little or no excitement was had, save an occasional rumor, or the firing of a gun by the picket. The camp being in such close proximity to the Asylum and its conveniences, it was really a pleasure to be here, for, when a person became tired of the dull monotony of camp life, he had only to take a circuit in front of the Asylum, where the style of its architecture, the trees, the fountain, its gold fishes, and rugged rocks arranged as seen in the rude forms of nature, would change for a moment all thoughts of a soldier's life. And thus day by day swiftly flew, when, on the night of the 27th, Lieut. Scovill's Section again stood picket on the pike. The 30th, Lieut. Belding's Section was sent out with a foraging expedition, where it had the satisfaction of firing four shots at rebel cavalry. The 1st of December the Division changed camping

ground, moving over to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, and established camp near Mill Creek, the Battery parking midway between the bridges at first, and then near the Western railroad bridge, on the bank of the stream. The weather was now getting cool and quite chilly, and the men were uncomfortable without great coats. A sufficient quantity were here received and issued to all that wished them. Feed, for the artillery horses and transportation animals, had to be foraged from the country, as the long line of railway between this point and Louisville was taxed to its utmost capacity to even supply the troops. Constant rumors were here in circulation in regard to where the rebels were, and what they were going to do. Frequent shots were even exchanged with them on the picket line.

CHAPTER V,

Preparations for the new Campaign—Advance upon Murfreesboro—The Battle of Stone River—Camp on Shelbyville Pike—Camp Sill—Reconnaissance to Middletown—Move Camp.

The General commanding ordered that no time should be lost in preparing to meet the enemy, as the day was not far distant. Company and Brigade drills were frequent, until the whole army had become fitted to give battle to the foe. On the 16th of December Capt. Goodspeed was put under arrest by order of Gen. Willich. In consequence of which the command of the Battery fell upon Lieut. Belding. To keep the public animals supplied with forage expeditions had to be sent into the country, to the distance of six and seven miles; in many of these a spirited skirmish ensued, involving close work upon both sides. On the evening of the sixth of December the Battery with the Brigade were ordered to the assistance of the 4th, which had been entirely surrounded by the enemy while foraging, but they had succeeded in extricating themselves before the Brigade reached them. Another expedition in which the Battery accompanied the Brigade, on the Nolensville pike, the 18th of December, was of considerable interest, although there was no firing of Artillery. While in camp it was no uncommon thing to hear the roar of Artillery for a whole afternoon in the direction of Franklin, and even after sunset a rebel

shell has been seen to explode in the heavens over the picket. Thirty of the best horses to be found in the Division train had been drawn to replace those worn out and unfit for further service. The Battery horses were now in fine condition for a campaign. Outside of foraging expeditions, there was but little excitement to mar the monotony of camp life.

On the 25th of December a large foraging expedition was sent out, both as a reconnaissance and forage. The enemy's pickets were soon encountered after leaving camp, and position after position taken by the Battery, but their cavalry kept at a suitable distance, though near enough to exchange shots with the skirmishers, more or less, all day. The train was heavily loaded with forage and returned to camp.

On the morning of the 26th of December the Battery received orders to strike tents, and pack them with all surplus baggage into the wagons and send them back to Nashville. This being done the command moved out of camp, on the road for a mile or so, and then returned again, but in a short time the whole corps moved forward npon the Nolensville pike. The 1st Division having the advance, General Jefferson C. Davis, commanding. The 3d Division in the centre commanded by General Philip H. Sheridan, while Johnson's Division had the rear, forming the reserve of the right wing. The advance guards of Generals Davis' and Sheridan's columns encountered the enemy's cavalry, about two miles beyond the picket line. There was continuous skirmishing with the enemy, until the heads of these two columns reached Nolensville. The Battery had little to do. The marching was extremely slow, no faster than

the skirmishers advanced and cleared the way. The mist and rain had wet the high weeds and grass of the fields, rendering them very disagreeable to pass through.

When near Nolensville a bridge was found destroyed, and the banks of the stream were so abrupt, that a circuit of nearly a mile through the muddy fields had to be made in order to cross the stream. At sundown the rebel camping ground was passed through, while at the same time a mile beyond the town, the enemy made a determined stand in a defile and upon a range of hills that cross the turnpike at a point known as Knob's Gap, lining the slopes with skirmishers, and placing a six-gun battery on a commanding position, endeavoring to repel our advance. They were attacked in front, and their position turned, capturing one piece of artillery and several prisoners. Having taken possession of the defile and hills, the command encamped for the night. Shelter tents were here for the first time put upon trial. They had been unanimously condemned, and were considered only fit for the dogs to sleep under. But upon a fair trial the men were happily disappointed, in finding them well adapted to the purpose for which they were designed, and now that the large tents were back in Nashville, every two men were well provided with a comfortable shelter, easily put up and with but little trouble. The rain beat heavily upon us that night, standing in pools at the foot of many of our beds the next morning.

On the morning of the 27th preparations were made to move forward at daylight, General Stanley's cavalry having the advance, followed by the 2d Div-

ision, supported by Gen. Sheridan. From the rain of the previous day and night, a dense fog prevailed, preventing the troops from seeing one hundred and fifty yards in any direction. The column moved two miles to the front, passing Knob's Gap, when the enemy were again encountered, consisting of cavalry infantry, and artillery. The fog was so thick at this time, that friend could not be distinguished from foe, and our cavalry had been fired upon by our infantry skirmishers on the flanks; the enemy being conversant with the ground while our troops were strangers to it; and from captured prisoners it was learned that Hardee's Corps had been in line of battle since the night before. A halt was therefore ordered until the fog lifted. The fog having disappeared by 11 o'clock A. M., an advance was immediately ordered. On nearing Triune it was found that the main portion of their forces had retired, leaving a battery of six pieces supported by cavalry, to contest the crossing of Nelson's Creek, which had steep and bluff banks. The enemy having removed the plank of the bridge, it was with difficulty that the stream was crossed with artillery. On the approach of our skirmishers on their flanks, the battery with the cavalry took flight down the Eaglesville road. It now being nearly dark, and a severe and driving rain storm blowing, they were pursued no farther. The Division crossed and camped beyond Nelson's Creek. The Battery bearing to the right of the bridge, and up a long hill, where the mud was half knee deep, entering the town from the South, occupying the position which had but a few moments before been used by the enemy's guns.

Sunday morning the 28th, the 1st Brigade, with the Battery for support, under command of General Willich made a reconnoissance for seven miles in the direction of Shelbyville, until the fact was developed that the rebel forces had retreated the day and night previous, turning to the left, having taken a dirt-road which led into the Salem pike, thence to Murfreesboro. Forty-one prisoners were taken. The result of the reconnoissance being satisfactory, the Brigade returned to Triune, and lay by until morning. The morning of the 29th was pleasant, and the Brigade moved half a mile or so back, and took a dirt road bearing to the left, and in the afternoon passed down Independent Hill, from whose summit could be easily seen the Court House steeple in Murfreesboro, fifteen miles distant.—The column as it marched down the long slope winding in among the timbered land, with its trains, formed a living moving mass seldom witnessed. The wooded tracts and cultivated fields stretched far in the distance on every side, until the earth and sky mingled together.

Near sun down an occasional shot could be heard in the distance, and just at dark a cedar thicket was entered through which a narrow, rough, rocky road ran, for three or four miles. In stagnant pools, and crevices of the rock, were strong indications of Petroleum. It was late before camping ground was reached, which was in a large ploughed field, five miles from Murfreesboro, near Wilkinson's cross roads. To procure feed for the horses the drivers had to ride back some distance to a corn crib near the road side. A heavy rain storm again visited the troops during the night, so that the mud was ankle

deep when the command moved on to the road the next morning. At 9 1-2 o'clock, the 30th, the Division moved slowly forward to the front. The rail fences of the fields and road side were strewn to the ground for miles, showing the effects of the cavalry which had been through there the day previous. General Sheridan moved forward, on the Wilkinson pike to within three miles of Murfreesboro, when the rebel pickets offered resistance—a battle-line was formed with Davis's Division on his right, while the 2d Division was held in reserve. A brisk skirmish commenced, driving the enemy back to within two miles and a quarter, of Murfreesboro. The enemies lines were being constantly strengthened, so that two regiments were now necessary to drive them, and batteries of artillery placed in position. A brisk skirmish had been going on for several hours.

At 2 p. m. a general advance was ordered. At first the enemy seemed only disposed to resist with his line of skirmishers, but as the contest became more spirited the lines were quickly strengthened and supported with artillery. Two Federal batteries were then put in position, when a regular artillery duel was fought. The shell described their long graceful curves, exploding high in the air, marking their existence by emitting livid fires of lightning, and dotting the sky with wreathes of smoke, hurling destruction to the foe below, or with lightning speed went crashing through the tree tops, through rider and horse, disabling caisson and carriages, dismounting guns and dealing death and destruction upon every hand. The noise and scene was truly grand and terrific.

Davis's and Sheridan's Divisions had now become fearfully engaged, with musketry, and the ambulances and stretcher bearers were loaded with the crippled and the maimed, groaning with the most intense agony, and suffering as they were conveyed to the rear. The Battery during the afternoon occupied the outskirts of a piece of timbered land;—a large cotton field lay directly in front, across which the contending parties could be seen. After sunset the Brigade moved a mile or more to the extreme right and formed in line of battle, fronting four guns to the rear, and two to the right of the line of battle, it being after dark before the troops were all in position.

From observations during the afternoon and from information furnished Gen. McCook by a citizen who lived near the enemy's line of battle, it was ascertained that two corps were in front, stretching far to our right overlapping the Franklin road (the terminus of our line to the right) at least one whole corps. From the preponderance of the enemy in this direction it was anticipated that they would endeavor to attack us in such overpowering numbers, that resistance would be useless. In consequence of this supposition two of the most experienced Brigadier Generals in the army, Willich and Kirk, were sent to watch the movement on the right.

Battery "A" occupied a small body of timber, in which two of the guns were planted, fronting Southward at right angles to the main line. While the other four were placed at right angles to the other two, protecting the flank and rear, the whole being a little back of the front line. The Battery horses

were unhitched from the pieces, but not unharnessed. The infantry of our Brigade, together with General Kirk's, were in line to our front, with Battery "E" 1st O. V. L. A. to their right and front. In this situation, with the drivers and cannoneers lying beside their teams and guns, the long still night wore away. Fires were not allowed to make even a cup of coffee.

At dawn on the following morning, the drivers had been into an adjoining corn field to the right, South of the Franklin road, and procured feed for their horses. It was placed before them, they had been eating but a few moments, when a tremendous volley of musketry was heard, the bullets reaching the park, hitting two men and several horses. The enemy's lines extended a great distance beyond our extreme right, as was known the day before, and were thrown forward so that they were, to some extent, oblique to ours. To the right of our position, and near the Franklin road, he had taken position with an immense force of cavalry. In fact, the centre of Hardee's corps attacked our right. His lines were advanced with great rapidity, and his force could not have been less than thirty-five thousand, besides cavalry. The lines of Gen. Kirk, who held the extreme front, soon yielded to an assault which no troops in the world could have withstood. Gen. Willich's horse was shot, himself wounded and taken prisoner. The 32d and 39th regiments moved promptly, but were embarrassed by the retiring forces, and their safety endangered by an assault in such overwhelming numbers upon front and flanks. The support for the Battery was now rapidly crumbling to pieces under a murderous fire, leaving it

to the mercy of the foe. If anything could be done, it must be done quickly, or all would be lost. Through the assistance of the cannoneers the drivers succeeded in attaching their teams to the carriages and began to move into the open field to the rear. Lieut. Belding, in command of the Battery, moved back with the guns, but was so hotly pressed that he could not put them in position with safety; he had done nothing in his original position, because the lines falling back in our front were between his guns and the enemy's lines. He and his men stood at the guns until the enemy were within fifty yards, when they fell back, leaving one of the James' Rifled pieces, the Battery wagon and forge on the field, owing to the killing of horses attached to them and the wounding of five of the cannoneers. *

Lieut. Charles W. Scovill, here in command of a section, had a horse shot under him, and Sergt. Jesse Leonard had his hat shot off in the hail storm of bullets. No 1 gun upon attempting to leave the park had a horse shot, falling upon the pole and breaking it. With great effort the horse was speedily extricated, and the gun taken to the open field. In falling back this gun, together with No.'s 2, 4 and 6, took Westward upon the Franklin road, when being so closely pursued, No. 1 gun had to be abandoned. No.'s 2, 4 and 6, seeing the enormous force of rebel cavalry moving around them, left the Franklin road, and attempted to reach the six mile pike, the same road the Division moved forward upon the day be-

* John C. Whitney, wounded in the head; Vactor B. Stanford in the arm; Sergt. R. H. Rogers, S. B. Cuthbert and A. D. Bishop all wounded in the leg.

fore, and if possible reach the main force. Lieutenants Belding and Scovill, with No. 3 gun, a rifled piece in the retreat had borne more to the right, and centre. At every available point this gun was used against the enemy. After falling back for nearly half a mile, a partial line was rallied and formed near a creek; this one gun opened fire with terrible effect upon the rebel column, in the open field both Lieutenants assisting in loading and firing. But the new line was but a cobweb to the enemy's forces, for they opened with artillery and infantry, compelling an immediate falling back.

As the gun was moving back through the timber, the shell from our captured guns had been turned upon us, tearing up the turf at the foot of the great oaks as we passed, or severed the limbs over our heads. Soon reaching the spot where the Battery had been held in reserve the day before, and where the Division train had been parked for the night, a complete panic prevailed; teams, ambulances, horseman, footman, and attaches of the army, black and white, mounted on horses and mules, were rushing to the rear in the wildest confusion. The mules, as well as their drivers, had all seized the panic; for the first information which they had received of the disaster on the right, was in seeing the troops coming through the woods in great confusion and disorder. It seemed like the rustling of the leaves before the tornado, so great was the confusion of the living mass pouring from it.

No. 2 gun had by this time struck the Murfreesboro pike; the cavalry were fast closing in upon them; the horses became entangled, and the men, to save

themselves, left it. No. 4 gun soon struck the road near the abandoned gun, where Martin and J. A. Marquitt and William Gargett disentangled the horses and saved the piece. The two guns were then moving double quick towards Murfreesboro, when they were captured by the rebel cavalry, and still continued in the same direction, where they were soon re-taken by our cavalry. The 6th gun had also struck the pike, moving in the right direction to reach the main force. While thus moving, Orderly Serg't Shaw came to them and told them they were on the wrong road, and to turn about and go back and take another. The rebel cavalry soon gave chase; the horses became entangled in the harness, and the men, to save themselves, were compelled to abandon it. Wilbur Peck, however, succeeded in saving one horse by cutting the traces and mounting.

Lieut. Day in the line of retreat had found a few of the caissons and men, and had reached the Nashville pike in safety, and on the same day reported with them at Nashville. So far as Lieut. Belding then knew. No. 3 piece, which had been with him, was the only available gun of the Battery left, and twenty-one men had already been taken prisoners.*

The rebel cavalry swarming the pike a half mile distant to the left, endeavoring to surround the whole command, this one piece crossed the pike and through

* Their names were as follows: Corporals C. M. Taylor, E. S. Beardsley, Andrew Mahan and W. W. Smith; Artificer H. Kilheffer; Privates S. C. Andrews, L. C. Blush, Henry Barr, George Crocker, Edward Cain, A. D. Finch, J. D. Kennard, John Meyer, George E. Robinson, H. W. Sears, H. C. Tupper, M. M. Whitney, John C. Whitney wounded, A. Wise,—H. H. Waldo and A. A. McMasters, paroled on the field.

a body of timber, and in connection with Simonson's 5th Ind. Battery took a position near a cedar thicket, not far from the railroad, on a slight eminence.. One hundred shots had been fired, when the enemy's batteries threw shell and solid shot with such precision, that they flew over and among us and in front in such a manner that they were bursting all around and over us. A retreat was ordered. The last and only gun was here disabled by a shell, which killed two horses, and, as if its terrible work had not been finished, passed on through the hip of Conrad Loesch, who was manfully holding his team, nearly cutting him in two; he lived a couple of hours after it. And thus, in the short space of three hours, the military organization known as Battery "A" could not be found any where on the field of battle. The men had been scattered here and there, some taking this route, others that. The disabled gun was drawn off the field by the Louisville Legion. The men of the Battery were some in one place, and some in another. Lieut's Belding and Scovill, by much hunting, succeeded in finding the two guns and caissons that had been saved, with about forty men, and had taken position in the cedars with the Brigade, near the Nashville pike.

Sergeant Leonard, Corporal Keller, Viets, and the writer of this, had assisted Capt. Simonson's 5th Ind. Battery until after it had crossed Stone River, and taken a position on its opposite bank. Two hours after this, in consequence of a large rebel cavalry force appearing for a charge, and which they made, the battery forded the stream again to the other side for safety. Instead of wading the stream

where the water was waist deep, we kept down the river, along its steep, abrupt bank, for a short distance, until we came to a slight fall in the river. Here we constructed a very comfortable foot-bridge out of some railroad timbers, which had floated in high water, lodging at this point on the steep bank. This afforded a crossing for ourselves, as well as hundreds of others who were wounded during the day. We then went to the reserve artillery and to different batteries in action, in several instances seeing both our own and the enemy's line of battle. The smoke that hovered over the scene, together with the incessant roar of artillery and musketry, the groans of the dying and the wounded, made up a scene horrible and sickening.

Near sundown we used our bridge again in crossing Stone River, in search of food. Reaching the picket line north of the river, a sutler's wagon was seen across the corn-field, which had been sacked by the rebel cavalry in their charge which drove us across the river. Upon going to it, we found part of a box of hard bread, one half of a large cheese, and other nicknacks, which the enemy did not wish to take along in their hurry. Quickly taking what we wanted, we again crossed the river and lay for the night near the railroad, to the front of what was afterward our extreme front line during the heaviest of the battle. At dusk we visited an old log building, which, together with the yard, had been used for a hospital during the day. Every variety of wound was here visible. Coe rather objected to staying so far to the front, as he was not *acquainted* there, and in all probability the enemy would shell the place at an early hour the

next morning. We however remained, and thus Battery "A" served the closing day of the year 1862, one which will long be remembered.

Rising an hour before daylight on the morning of the 1st of January, 1863, as a large body of troops seemed to be massing there, and forming in line, we crossed the river twice and passed through Hazen's Brigade, in search of the Battery. No one could tell us anything about it, only that they were all killed and captured the day before. After much travelling and hunting, we found the two guns and forty men by mere accident, about 2 P. M., just moving back on the Nashville pike with the Brigade to reconnoitre the woods to the right and rear of our position, which was accomplished under the observation of Major Generals Rosecrans and McCook. In withdrawing we were harrassed by shot and shell from his batteries. During the night we again occupied the woods.

On the morning of the 2d, the Brigade was moved forward to the front, in reserve, so as to support the right centre or forming position. Our position was a little to the right of the pike, in a forest of red cedar. The two guns of the Battery had scarcely reached the ground, when the enemy opened fire from a battery placed far down the pike, and was throwing solid shot directly up the road, the most of them striking near where the guns and Brigade were posted. Two solid shot, a twelve and six pounder, struck into the ranks of the 89th Illinois, knocking down fifteen muskets and spoiling them; it then struck against the rocks, splitting itself in two, not injuring a single man. A number of men here left to assist other

batteries, of the Regiment who were short of men.

This position the two guns held until after 4 o'clock P. M., when the enemy massed his forces upon Gen. Crittenden's left, and commenced a sudden concentrated attack, at the same time opening with several batteries. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy directed upon two brigades, forced them, after a bloody but short conflict, back to the river. It was so late when the attack was made, that the enemy, failing in their enterprise, were sure of not suffering any great disaster in case of repulse, because night would protect them.

As soon as it became evident that the enemy were driving Col. Beatty, the chief of artillery put fifty-two pieces into position, and they were all firing upon the enemy. For fifty-five minutes the concussions of the guns were so rapid and so heavy, that the very heavens and earth seemed to come in collision. Reinforcements immediately began to pour in from all quarters. Look whichever way you chose, there was one moving mass of troops double quicking to the scene of conflict. Guns, caissons and limbers, were with lightning speed rushed down the pike, to supply the guns in action with ammunition. Col. Gibson's Brigade, in five minutes after receiving the order, passed double quick to the scene and charged across the river, the two guns following to the river bank. Says Gen. Crittenden: "It is a pleasant thing to report that officers and men from the centre and right wing hurried to the support of the left, when it was known to be hard pressed." The charge of our troops, the concert of action of the artillery, massed upon the

threatened point, was truly grand and terrific. Our first day's disaster had now turned into a glorious victory.

After the grand charge, the Battery parked on the bank of Stone River. During the night a heavy rain storm had fallen, making the sleeping ground exceedingly wet and disagreeable. At 2 o'clock a. m. the Battery moved through the darkness and rain, mud and water, back to its former position. From sunrise till noon it seemed as if the flood gates of heaven had been opened, and the earth was to be deluged. The men's clothing was entirely saturated, this, together with slim rations, rendered it anything but agreeable.

The 4th and 5th were passed with but little excitement, as the enemy had all left, the very last passing through Murfreesboro the morning of the 5th. The afternoon of the 6th the Brigade moved South of Murfreesboro on the Shelbyville pike, crossing Stone River and went into camp in a body of timber, four miles from Murfreesboro. The next day the Brigade and these two guns made a reconnaissance some six miles to the South on the Shelbyville pike, passing over and beyond an extensive ledge of lime stone rock finding no enemy the Brigade returned. Remained here until the 11th, foraging all the feed used by the animals, from the country. Changed camping ground to the East of Stone River, which was named Camp Sill, in honor of Gen. Sill who had bravely fallen at the head of his command on the morning of the 31st of December. On the 18th Capt. Goodspeed, who had been under arrest since December 16th, was released, and again took command of the Battery. Two days after,

Lieut. Day reported with his men from Nashville, and three days after all the recruits who had been captured at Munfordsville and paroled, were now exchanged. While in this camp the weather was usually unpleasant. At first a slight fall of snow, and then came cold freezing weather. The rabbits which had taken refuge in the tall weeds and grass, were now disturbed, capering over the fields in every direction. And many a one came to an untimely death from the "navy" and the musket. Two infantrymen of the Brigade were accidentally wounded in these sports, one of which finally died.

The latter part of the month was wet, cold, muddy and very disagreeable. The Battery horses standing any length of time at the picket rope in one spot soon had a mortar bed to stand in. Their feed was, more or less, trodden into the mud and dirt. Lieut. Scovill had made two trips to Nashville, one the 19th, and the other the 26th, with a detail of men for new horses and equipments, to supply those lost on the morning of the 31st, in the late battle. Seventy-three horses had been killed, wounded and captured; one gun had been disabled, and three captured, together with the Battery wagon and forge, with all their tools, twenty-eight sets of lead, and fourteen of wheel harness, leaving a large opening for new supplies.

Lieut. Belding had changed the old 12 pounders for two lighter 12 pounder howitzers. On the 23d of Feb. Captain Goodspeed received two heavier 12 pound guns from Nashville. To keep a supply of forage on hand for the public animals, foraging expeditions were sent far into the country for it on different occa-

sions, as follows: the 13th and 22d of January, the 4th, 9th, 13th, 18th and 24th of February, in each of which, a section of the Battery accompanied as guard. A number of shots was exchanged with the enemy, on the Shelbyville pike, in one of these, on the 9th of February.

On the 6th of March the Battery accompanied the Brigade on a reconnoissance to Middletown, a place situated half way between Shelbyville and Murfreesboro. Leaving camp on the morning of the 6th, crossing the pike and river to the Westward, a circuitous route was taken so as to approach and enter the town from the West. A company or so of cavalry had the advance, at about ten o'clock the enemy's pickets were encountered and a brisk skirmish kept up till near sundown, the enemy constantly falling back. The afternoon was rainy and foggy, the Brigade drove the skirmishers through the town, when a stubborn resistance was made. The two 12 pounders and two howitzers took a position in a ploughed field and shelled them out of camp. Meeting with no further resistance the Brigade withdrew a mile or so after firing the town, and bivouaced for the night. The enemy followed close up firing into our pickets at dusk. Large fires were built, and the guns put in position. At 3 o'clock the next morning the Brigade made for camp, through mud and water knee deep, reaching it at 10 o'clock safe and sound, without losing a single man.. So pleased was the General Commanding with this affair, that on the 13th of March he issued a letter of thanks to the Brigade for the gallantry and courage displayed on this occasion. A few days after this a stranger visited the Battery,

having songs to sell, pretending to have come from the State of Maine, who afterwards proved to be a rebel spy, was arrested and shot. It had been a long time since the Battery had been paid, but Major Diven foreseeing the situation called around the 14th and cured the complaint. Four days after, the Battery again moved camp to the railroad bank near the Depot and flouring mill, near Murfreesboro.

CHAPTER VI.

Camp Drake—Drilling—Liberty Gap—Hoover's Gap—March to Tullahoma—Camp West of the Creek—March to Bella Fonte, Ala.—March to Stevenson—Crossing Tennessee River—Counter Marches over Lookout Mountain—Chickamauga Battle.

Our new camp was named in honor of Lt. Col. Drake, who fell in Stone River Battle on the morning of the 31st of December. It was situated a little to the Southwest of the village, near the Railroad cut. The ground sloped to the Northwest, affording a good view of the Railroad for some distance, and a full view of the fortifications that were being erected. Otherwise the attractions of the situation were unimportant. The artillery of the 2d Division was here formed into what was called the artillery brigade, consisting of the 20th Ohio, Simonson's and Goodspeed's Batteries. They all parked side by side with their guns in line fronting Westward. Captain Simonson, the ranking artillery officer, acted as chief of artillery, and Lieut. Roland G. Day, of Battery A, as assistant quartermaster of the Brigade.

The 20th of March the artillery was reviewed by Gen. Rosecrans. On the 22d four new James' Rifled guns were drawn, and the two howitzers turned over to the Ordnance Department. The Battery was now newly equipped with horses, guns and harness, and

Battery and Brigade drills were the orders of the day in fair weather. The drill ground was a mile from camp, South of Stone River. Rumors, in circulation, constituted the chief excitement. A strong picked force was constantly kept on all the roads leading out of Murfreesboro. The Battery took its regular turn of outpost duty during the months of April, and the fore part of May, on the Salem pike. During the latter part of April the rebel cavalry attacked the outposts, and endeavored to drive them in, and to annoy the troops stationed in and around Murfreesboro. The Battery moved out double quick on the Shelbyville pike, and awaited developments. The enemy fired a few shell which did no damage whatever. The dash was soon over, when all was quiet, and the Battery returned to camp. About this time B. F. Pitman, our faithful surgeon, who had faithfully and cheerfully administered to the wants of the sick, bade farewell to the company and returned to Ohio. The only real enjoyment the soldier here had, was in hearing and seeing the long loaded trains as they came rushing down from Nashville, massing supplies of rations and ammunition. Extensive earth-works, and bomb proof stockades were in process of erection, and a signal station had been established on the Court House, from which dispatches were sent and received from Triune, Franklin, and other points. Occasionally the boys by way of variety, went to the river bathing.

On the 4th of June, orders were issued to have in readiness three days cooked rations in haversacks, and four days uncooked, in knapsacks. This, was a new idea, and occasioned much talk and comment,

as there was no immediate move until the morning of the 24th, when all tents and extra clothing were baled up and sent to Nashville, preparatory to a new campaign just on the eve of being put into execution.

At 5 A. M., the command moved on to the Shelbyville pike and South beyond the ledge of lime stone rocks, from whence the Division took a direct road leading to "Liberty Gap," Southeast of Murfreesboro. By 10 o'clock the enemy's line of skirmishers was met, but the Brigade gallantly drove them through thickets, across fields, and up steep hills, where they concealed themselves and fired down upon the troops below in comparative security. Lieut. Belding's section had the advance and gave support to the front line of skirmishers. The weather was stormy and disagreeable. Whenever the infantry could not dislodge the enemy from their thickets, a shell from one of Belding's guns furiously entered and drove the lion from out his den. In the fog and mist at sundown, a rebel battery had been stationed a half a mile distant to the left of the road, and opened upon these two guns, situated on the crest of a hill to the right of the road. Captain Goodspeed immediately brought up the other four pieces and begun shelling them, and with such precision did the deadly missiles light in among them, that only thirty-four shots were fired before the rebel battery was completely silenced, and sought other quarters less dangerous.

The Battery occupied this elevation during the night, and the fore part of the following day. The rain had poured down incessantly all the forenoon. At 2 P. M. it was thought that the rebels were preparing to attack us on our right flank, and trees were

cut down in front so as to have a clear, uninterrupted view. Gen. Willich had but just ridden away when an orderly came dashing up with orders from him for the Battery to occupy the same position on which the rebel battery had been silenced the day before. The Battery moving double quick time was soon on the spot and took the position. The enemy had two batteries in position to our left throwing shell and canister, volley after volley into the infantry line which was forming on the opposite hill sloping towards them. The distance was over a mile. Ninety-one actually sighted shots were fired, completely routing and silencing them, when the fight ended. An occasional shot was fired at the Battery, but so high as to do no damage. The Battery occupied the same position that night—horses attached to the pieces, and the next day until sunset; when the Division left large fires burning and moved back under the cover of darkness, five miles, to Millersburg, where the train had been held during the engagement.

The roads were in a terrible condition, mud and water axle deep. It was 12 o'clock. A short rest was taken, until daylight, when the command moved forward at 6 o'clock, reaching the Manchester pike leading through Hoover's Gap. Here were long trains moving that supplied the army, and were following the troops which had desperately fought their way through this Gap inch by inch, the same day the 2d Division was engaged at Liberty Gap. Both these Gaps were naturally self-fortified. A long range of steep hills extended for miles on either side of the road, gradually approaching nearer together

until their bases came so near as to form only a narrow wagon path between them; upon these heights the enemy had planted their batteries, having cavalry and infantry for support, and from their position, our operations could be seen for miles. Our movements were so slow that the Gap itself was not reached until after dark, the next day. The narrow Gap was passed through and a long tiresome march continued in the darkness and mud, until half past 3 o'clock the next morning, reaching Manchester. The Battery used a large building on the bank of Duck River for its quarters, while stopping here, which had been designed as a storehouse to a large factory, which had been quite recently built on the bank of the river, where were extensive falls, affording excellent water power. Below this had been a rebel powder mill, lately burned down by our cavalry. The falls of the river at this point will no doubt be turned to good account sometime.

The 29th and 30th of June were passed here, the rain had fairly poured down in torrents ever since the army left Murfreesboro, and the dirt roads in consequence had become almost impassable from the heavy loaded army wagons and the artillery. Yet a forward movement was attempted towards Tullahoma on the 1st of July, where it was expected that the enemy would resist our further progress with the aid of their fortifications.

For the first three hours of the march, the mud was nearly axle deep; but, with much perseverance the cannoneers placed their shoulders to the wheels, lifted, tugged and sweat, until the bad places were passed, again placing the carriages upon "terra

firma." The road was then good to Tullahoma. The Battery reached the place at 12 o'clock that night, camping beyond the town, West of the creek. The enemy's 32 pounder seige guns, which had been run down off their platforms in the Forts, were so heavy, and the ground so soft, that it rendered their speedy removal to the railroad impossible. Seeing that they could not be removed, rails were heaped upon them and set fire to. The guns and irons of the carriages were still red hot over a lively bed of coals, so close was our forces upon them.

Quartermaster Sergeant Verus A. Clark and Private Albert Holcomb were that night missing, and had not been seen since early in the morning. They were supposed to have been captured, as it was known that they started out for the purpose of finding forage.

The enemy, upon the evacuation of Tullahoma, had left a number of boxes of ammunition, besides several loads that had been left in the creek, also commissary stores, bags, &c. At noon on the 3d, a sharp explosion was heard near the depot, as if heavy guns had been fired in rapid succession. Upon hearing the explosions, Gen. Willech called out, "hitch up the battery, hitch up the battery," thinking the place was attacked by the enemy. Some foolish soldiers had placed a match upon the loose powder on the ground, which instantaneously found its way to the boxes of shell, causing their explosion. The weeks of labor which had been carefully expended in throwing up works of defence here, amounted to mere nothing, as there was not a gun fired from them.

On the 13th of July, eight more recruits joined the

Battery at this place, mustered the 26th and 27th of June, 1863. Their names were as follows:

Calvin Allen,	James T. McGee,
Edward Gordon,	Alonzo A. Palmer,
Henry Harker,	Joseph Ulm,
Julius McBride,	Windle Ulm.

The 14th, Lieut. Scovill and twenty men were sent into the country to buy horses of the citizens, to replace those which had given out in the late march from Murfreesboro. The Battery was again paid off here by Major Fullerton on the 23d. No events of more importance transpired than an occasional foraging party. It was greatly feared that Gen. Johnson's Division would be left here to guard the railroad and post the balance of the summer, instead of having the privilege of going to the front, where the excitement was. The Battery had now been here nearly six weeks, and camp life became irksome and barren of interest. The most of the troops had passed forward to the Tennessee River. The 15th of August brought the Battery three more recruits, whose names were: Willis M. Burroughs, Morris Latham and Wilbur D. Sherman.

On the following day, the Division received orders to move at 5 p. m. The sick were sent to the hospital; and, in accordance with the order, the Division commenced its march, and continued until midnight, when it bivouaced on the bank of the Elk River. The night was dark, the roads very poor, in the best places, and baggage wagons were broken down and upset, leaving their contents all along the route.

At an early hour the next morning, the Division crossed the river, and moved forward towards Win-

chester, and passed through there at 3 o'clock p. m., and went into camp three miles beyond the town. Water was scarce and hard to get in sufficient quantities to supply the Division. Tuesday, August 18th, the Battery had reveille at 2 o'clock and moved at 4, marching eight miles before sunrise, and passed through a rusty looking place called Salem.

The country and range of hills of this region bears a strong resemblance to that about Mammoth Cave, Ky. A high ridge was then marched over, from which could be seen fertile valleys and other neighboring ranges. The great hollow space between, formed a sort of relief to the eye as it scanned the distant blue hills, and took in the varied shade of depression and elevation. Peach orchards and richly laden cornfields lined the roadsides for miles. After wearily winding down the long hills and across a zigzag stream a number of times, the Battery went into camp on the bank of the creek at 3 o'clock, having marched twenty-two miles.

Wednesday morning Aug. 19th, reveille was had at 4 o'clock, but owing to the rough, narrow, rocky road which hindered the progress of the train, the Battery did not move until 6 o'clock. Its march was up Paint Rock Valley, then along hill sides which were teeming with peach orchards and their delicious fruit, while the valley stretched far away in the distance for miles, with verdant cornfields. Peaches and green corn formed the outside dishes of the army rations, to which a reasonable portion was taken and duly appropriated. The Battery camped at the foot of a spur of the Cumberland Mountains, hemmed in upon all sides by them.

Preparations were made at an early hour the next morning for a move over the mountain but it was so steep and difficult to climb that the wagon train consumed the whole day. At dusk one half of the Battery passed up by increasing the number of horses to twelve on each piece. Early the next morning, by doubling teams, the other half moved up the mountain. The march was then resumed on the mountain until 2 p. m., when it began to rain and the Division went into camp. Saturday morning Aug. 22d, the command moved forward again down its long steep rocky face, halting for a cup of coffee at a large spring, reaching Belle Fonte, Ala., at 1 o'clock, and established camp Von Trebra, in honor of another fallen hero.

In our last day's marches the Union citizens of the mountain caves, told us of the barbarity of the rebels, of how they had remained in the bushes and dark caverns for weeks and months, to evade being murdered in cold blood. They told us of men—of old gray haired men, being shot down in cold blood while in the plough field, for no pretense whatever, only that they still loved the old flag of our country.

But a few days were spent at Belle Fonte. Before the war it had been a place of considerable importance, and supported a weekly newspaper. But now everything was dead, and fast going to wreck and ruin. The Battery occupied a pleasantly situated flat, North of the town. On the 30th of August the Division moved up within two and a half miles of Stevenson, camping on Crow Creek, near where it had been the year previous. The next day the Battery with the command crossed the Tennessee River

on a pontoon bridge, 800 feet long, which had been thrown across at this point, and camped in the woods near the foot of Raccoon Mountain. From a large cornfield by the side of the river, roasting ears, and feed for horses were obtained in abundance.

September 2d, the Battery marched up the mountain again and went into camp at 1 p. m., on a side hill in the woods, and the following day marched twelve miles, camping at 3 p. m. near a rocky stream upon whose bank, under the loose stone, scorpions took particular delight, and even the rattlesnake might be found. The Battery lay by here one day, and then forward again at 4 p. m., of Friday, reaching the base of the mountains at sunset; and bivouaced on the North slope of a slight ridge running between Lookout and Raccoon mountains. Four days were here passed, during which time clothing was issued to the company. Muster and pay rolls were made out and other papers, the action of a Board of survey, of clothing lost by the men of the the Battery, at Stone River and Liberty Gap. Lieut. Day, and Sergeant Wirth, who had been for some time on duty at artillery brigade headquarters, here joined the Battery for duty.

On Tuesday, the 8th of September, another move was made. Gen. Willich's Brigade marched four miles down Lookout Valley, and established camp Blake, near a beautiful spring at the foot of Lookout Mountain. The weather was exceedingly hot and dry. Bowers for shade for the horses had just been completed when another move was made, on Friday the 11th, up Lookout Mountain and across to the opposite side, a distance of twenty miles. The

road up which the Battery passed was steep, rough, and rocky; it would seem impossible to ascend it even with the lightest vehicles, and much more with those bearing tons of weight upon their axles. Yet twelve horses lifted the guns and caissons in a few hours to its summit. This mountain is rightly named, for at numerous points bordering on the Northwestern and Southeastern slopes are perpendicular projections of solid rock, from which point the valley in either direction can be seen for many miles, presenting scenery of the most beautiful character. The views to a certain extent counterbalance the roughness of its surface. One day was occupied near a large spring of pure water at the foot of the Southeast slope, when the Battery again pulled up the mountain, and moved for a short distance to the right, with the expectation of finding a road that led into the valley again, where forage was more plenty. The road down the mountain was found completely blockaded with large trees, felled in every direction, and even large rocks of tons weight were blasted down into it.

The Brigade turned about and camped on the mountain. The only excitement during the night was a nest of hornets, which one of the officers' horses aroused, which caused an immediate evacuation of the adjoining premises. On the 14th, the Brigade took a nearer road back over the mountain, halting for coffee at Falling Waters, a point of the stream which flows along the mountain, and here makes a fall of over one hundred feet. Having reached the foot of the West side again, we marched in the direction of Chattanooga, camping near a very

large spring of excellent water, four miles from Camp Lake. The corps train had been left on the top of the mountain, guarded by two brigades of the 2d Division, under command of Gen. Lytle. The 15th was a day of rest. The 16th a counter-march back up the mountain again was ordered. The Brigade marched up at 8 o'clock and then followed in the direction of Chattanooga for a distance of twelve miles, and went into camp for the night. Again moving forward the next morning, it marched steadily until 4 o'clock, when a halt was ordered and rations issued; the Division was then ordered down the mountains, where it would seem the rocks would smash the artillery wheels into atoms. Gen. Johnson was ordered to get his Division in line of battle on the Chickamauga Creek that night. At a very late hour on Thursday evening, September 17th, after having made a forced march from early morning, with the exhausted horses dropping down in harness, we were formed in line of battle near Chickamauga Creek.

When daylight appeared on the following morning, the roads and fields showed evidences of a large body of troops in motion. News of the evacuation of the stronghold of Chattanooga, by the rebels, had just reached us; and up to that time the belief prevailed that there would be no general battle at this point. The Batteries, however, were picketed on the chief roads, to guard against surprise, as well as to prevent any advantage to the enemy in case of sudden attack. But the day wore away so quietly that our previous impressions that there would be no general fight, seemed confirmed.

Before sunrise on Saturday the 19th, orders were received which gave us notice to be ready to move in fifteen minutes. The Division was immediately in motion, and, swinging round to the left, found itself on a good road, en route for Chattanooga. Crawfish Springs were soon reached; and it was while halting here for rest and water, that the roaring of cannon in the distance announced to the soldier that he had not been summoned there for nought.

Thus far the glorious successes of the Army of the Cumberland under "Rosey," all the way from Nashville to this point, had won the admiration of every man in the ranks. He had led them into the very heart of rebeldom; had confronted, attacked and routed Bragg on his chosen ground at Murfreesboro; had driven the rebel army three hundred miles in their own country, and had maintained his communications over this long distance intact. We had made one grand, triumphal march through the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, building bridges, and repairing railroads, so that the iron horse, with his long train of supplies, might keep pace with us as we advanced. Every true soldier, therefore, felt that the Army of the Cumberland, under its gallant leader, was capable of marching any where it might please in the Confederacy, and of routing any force which might be sent against it. Inspired by such confidence in its leader, and with such reliance upon itself, the booming of the distant guns, approaching nearer and nearer, brought no terror to our ranks; and as the sun approached its meridian, the near sound of cannon and the sharp rattle of musketry, told us that the tide of blood was rolling rapidly

toward us. From a gentle knoll upon which we stood, the smoke and dust of the conflict might be distinctly seen, rising in billowy columns, as if to shut out the fearful spectacle from the eye of Heaven.

Gen. Rosecrans and his staff hurried past us on their fleet chargers, straight forward to the scene of action, where, as it proved, his presence was most needed. It was just at this time, near ten o'clock, in the morning, that the column filed off to the right of the road and hurried on to the rescue. The screaming shells passed over our heads, madly slashing through the tree tops, severing the largest limbs from their trunks, with the apparent ease of a thunderbolt; or taking a lower flight, dashed through the ranks, mowing down whole columns of men in their deadly career. In all directions men were lying with their limbs crushed and scattered, their bodies still warm and quivering.—The scene was too horrible for description.

Our position was soon taken;—the Battery, held the centre of the artillery of the Division. We had been transferred to the left of the whole line of battle, away from our usual position, which was on the extreme right. The afternoon was spent in firing leisurely at the enemy massed in our front, concealed by heavy timber, behind which they were apparently maneuvering around us in three fourths of a circle; and though they seemed madened with desperation, and resolved to crush our line, by rolling in great waves upon one point at a time, yet with equal valor and determination, our forces met them, and with the point of the bayonet,

pushed them back, inch by inch, over their chosen ground, during the whole of that dreadful afternoon. Among the trophies of our own Brigade were five pieces of artillery and four caissons, which the Battery had the satisfaction of drawing off the field, under a terrific shower of bullets. At about eight o'clock in the evening, the enemy charged our line in front, advancing with their tremendous whoop, and delivering such a terrible and deadly fire that for a moment the whole line trembled and reeled, and seemed about to be thrown into complete disorder, when our own and Simonson's Batteries swept the field with well aimed shell and cannister, causing the foe to waver, to halt and retire.

Early in the evening the Division was relieved and passed back to the rear of the reserve line, where, with fence rails for our pillows, and the ground for our beds, we passed the remainder of the night, as best we could; and there was not a man of the command that did not realize fully the fearful responsibilities of the next terrible day, as we lay in our position waiting the appearance of dawn. The reflection, that if upon the morrow the enemy were successful, we should be driven back, broken and demoralized, to wander over three hundred miles of hostile country, subjected to all the tortures of starvation, cold and thirst, or be captured, to pass the weary months in rebel prisons, did more to nerve us for the coming crash of arms, than the presence of any officers or the glory of a hoped for victory.

At early dawn, Sunday the 20th of September, the whole line was astir. Entire trees were carried on the shoulders of the men, to construct a line of tem-

porary breast works, in anticipation of an attack at that point. These anticipations were soon realized, for before the works had reached completion, a rebel force outnumbering ours two to one, massed in their front prepared to carry them at the point of the bayonet. Successive charges made by them were repulsed with great slaughter. Our artillery, which had been placed about six hundred yards in the rear of the works, had not yet opened, although exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy's batteries, whose shells and solid shot fell thick and fast around it, but doing no damage. At last after due preparation, the rebels advanced for a final charge; the signal was given and the thunder of cannon rolled along the whole line from one end to the other, in one terrible billow of sound. Hardly had the rising column of thick, sulphurous smoke lifted from the scene before another wave of sound rushed along the line. The charge was repulsed on our front; but the enemy were suddenly descried massed on our left, advancing with deadly resolve to crush our flank and turn our position. At the same time it was whispered that the hospitals in our rear were captured, that our center had been pierced, and that no communication could be had between the two wings of the army. Nothing daunted by this disheartening intelligence, our guns were trained to bear upon the nearer peril, and a volley of cannister was sent forth to meet the advancing foe. On, on they pushed heedless of their falling comrades, whom our gallant gunners at every shot were sweeping down by hundreds. Braver men never fought in any cause,—but despite their iron courage, the carnage was too fearful for

endurance; they waver, they halt, they turn,—a shout of victory and a volley of cannister follow the retiring foe. The field is ours, but at a fearful sacrifice, fourteen of the Battery fell, two killed and twelve wounded.* But the victory was won, and the enemy satisfied with the futility of any further attempt at storming our stronghold, retired and "let us alone" at that point at least. Our fallen heroes were now assisted off the field. The guns were then placed in position near the old log house near by, where it shelled rebel batteries all the afternoon until near sunset, when the communication gave out and the Brigade withdrew under the cover of darkness towards Chattanooga. Sergt. B. K. Davis had his army hat shot off during the afternoon, with a solid cannon shot. The unflinching courage of the officers and men of the Battery during this day of disaster, it is believed has not been excelled by that of any similar organization during the war.

* Sergt. H. W. Lake and Carson E. Madden, a detail from the infantry killed. Lieut. Belding, Sergt. Jesse Leonard, Corporals Edmund S. Beardsley, Andrew Mahan, Henry Geer, and privates Henry D. Isbell, James T. McKee, James Hiltibidle, David Jameson, James T. Robinson, William Dutter, George Crocker, and Willis M. Burroughs, were all wounded.

Andrew and Willard Mahan, Crocker, Geer, Beardsley, McKee, William Dutter, and H. M. Davidson, were taken prisoners during the night of the 20th, while at the hospital.

Andrew and Willard Mahan, Geer, Beardsley and McKee, were paroled on the field and sent through the rebel lines the 29th of September. William Dutter died on the field in the enemy's hands. Davidson and Crocker were sent the rounds to Richmond. Allen Beans, and Calvin Allen, were missing, and have not been heard from since the battle.

CHAPTER VII.

Battery across the Tennessee River—Scovill at Cotton Port—Sergt. Davis at Blythe's Ferry—Goodspeed's skirmish at Richmond Creek--Veteraned--March to Nicholasville, Ky.--Cincinnati--Cleveland—Home—Nashville—Chattanooga.

The Battery remained near Chattanooga until the 18th of October. In the meantime a detail of twelve men had been sent back to Stevenson with unserviceable horses. Sergt. Jesse Leonard, Corp. Edmund S. Beardsley, Henry D. Isbell, Wm. Dutter and Henry Wygle had died;—all but the latter from wounds received at the battle of Chickamauga. To fill vacancies, Corporals Smith and Maxwell were promoted to Sergeants, and privates Cuthbert, Roe and Gillson were made Corporals. During the latter part of October, the Battery left the fortifications near Chattanooga, crossed the Tennessee River, and marched to Sale Creek, reporting at Spear's Brigade the 20th of November, having been joined by Q. M. Sergt. V. A. Clark and Albert Holcomb, A. D. Bishop and H. H. Waldo, the two former captured near Manchester, and the two latter, as far back as Stone River, and but recently exchanged.

Four guns remained here, while one section under command of Lieut. Scovill moved up the river to Cotton Port with the Brigade, a distance of fifteen

miles. On the 13th of November, the right section, under command of Lieut. Davis skirmished with the enemy at Blythe's Ferry, while foraging for corn across the river twelve shots were fired at the enemy. Philo Bierce, one of the cannoneers, while lying upon the ground, was wounded in a frightful manner, by a shell that grazed his elbow, taking off his left leg above the ankle, and tearing his boot from his right foot, badly shattering his heel.

The other two guns had been sent to Dallas under command of Lieut. Day. The Battery was now scattered over a territory of forty miles. The fore part of December, these sections all concentrated at Kingston. The Battery then moved forward to London, where it received pay, and then to Knoxville and remained one day, when it marched to Strawbery Plains, a distance of sixteen miles. Hazen J. Corlis, another recruit to the Battery, here joined it. On the 17th of December Captain Goodspeed took the left and centre sections and accompanied the Brigade to Richland Creek, where they were met and furiously attacked by a large force of Armstrong's cavalry, supported by White's Georgia Battery. Goodspeed's four guns fought a duel with the enemy's six, firing one hundred and five shots, driving them from three positions, and finally off the field.

As there seemed to be some risk of another engagement soon, earthworks were thrown up on the 19th and 20th for these four guns. On the following day the left section made a reconnoissance of two and a half miles, and fired twenty-two shell into a rebel camp of cavalry. The Brigade then marched to Buffalo Creek, where these four guns were turned

over. The section which had remained back at Strawberry Plains, turned in their guns, soon joining at Buffalo Creek, preparatory to the acceptance of veteran furloughs.

Since the battle of Chickamauga the Battery had experienced hard fare; while in the defenses near Chattanooga, rations were very short, and forage for the horses was no better, many of the latter dying for the want of coarse feed. The fare in this respect while in East Tennessee, was a little improved, as it was foraged from the country, and in fact the living of the men was chiefly confined to what was collected from the citizens.

Clothing was needed by all, many were even in a suffering condition, without shoes, boots or coats, while the weather was that of a much higher latitude. Having these conditions in view, the men were desirous of getting to a better place, and under recent orders, to all those who would veteran, a furlough of thirty days was offered. A thirty day's furlough to a man who has faithfully served in the field for two or more years amid the hardships and privations of long marches, and through such battles as Stone River and Chickamauga, is no common object of attainment, and they knew full well how to appreciate a short visit among their friends. And though the hazard of another three years pledge was great, when estimated by their past experience, yet it was freely taken by nearly every man of the Battery. Those who did not place their names upon the veteran roll, had to remain. Captain Goodspeed having made the necessary transfer of Government property, the men commenced a long wearisome

march to Nicholasville, Kentucky, on the 13th of January, 1864.

To reach this point the Cumberland Mountains must be traveled over, which at this season of the year was exceedingly disagreeable. Before the journey was over many became foot sore, and hired their transportation of citizens at extravagant rates, while others who had good boots, and could travel, were on a sort of strife to see who should get through first; some who had supposed themselves ahead, were outgeneraled by the others in travelling nights and passing them. Nicholasville, after a long and tiresome march of one hundred and eighty-five miles, was finally reached the 21st of January. From this point they were forwarded to Cincinnati by rail. Here it was ascertained that men who had enlisted in the fall of sixty-two had not yet served long enough to entitle them to the benefit of the veteran enlistment. But notwithstanding this order against such cases, Captain Goodspeed managed to get all the sixty-two men home with the rest, on veteran furloughs. Those who had remained behind, of course, lost its benefit, though in the end were probably full as well off.

Before the Battery could be mustered out, its account had to be balanced with the government. This consumed about two weeks, when they were sworn in as veteran volunteers, and started for home all receiving their furloughs from Cleveland, Ohio. (For a list of those who returned, see Appendix.)

Having paid a flying visit of thirty days among friends and relatives, relating experiences of marches, battles, and their hardships of the last three years, another farewell was bidden, and the boys returned,

rendezvousing at Cleveland. A large number of recruits also here joined the Battery when it again sought a more Southern clime at Nashville. A month or more was passed in camp, in the vicinity of the city. Full equipments of guns, horses and harness were drawn for a six gun battery. Nothing of interest transpired while here, except an occasional drill. Many of the men were unfit for duty, and were under medical treatment.

Since the Battery veteraned, the following men have been added to the roll of the company:

Allen, DeWit C.	Fessenden, Herbert C. *
Barrows, Walter H. *	Furrey Wallace W. †
Boosinger, Allera †	Fifer, William
Brown, Henry E. ¶	Ferriman, Thomas C.
Bolster, Wiram K.	Fairchild, Fred. J. †
Brooks, Amaziah	Greenwood, Horace
Bradley, Henry G.	Gridley, Julius C.
Coburn, Monroe A. *	Guist, William ¶
Chapman, Seely H. †	Goodsell, Charles ¶
Clipp, Lewis C. †	Halloway, Joshua *
Cummings, Lorenzo R.	Honeywell, Ezra S.
Cummings, George W.	Jackson, Thomas
Cummings, Cyrus	Kingen, Amos S. ¶
Collins, Marvin	Kibbe, Andrew L. ¶
Creighton, Jeroboam B.	Loesch, Adam
Davis, James J.	Lucas, Edgar R. ¶
Dole, Mathew	Mason, Nathan G. *
Dwyer, Elias §	Martin, Henry O.
Edson, Erastus B. †	Nelson, William Jun.
Eckert, Jacob F.	Post, Sidney J.
Edwards, John	Post, Henry
Fisher, George D. *	Ruggles, George †

Ross, William	Tupper, Albert H.
Rose, Robert P.	Van Orman, Ira. L. *
Sawyer, Henry C. †	Warner, John M. †
Smock, Isaih	Williams, Thomas
Stough, Silas E.	Woolf, Alonzo
Smith, Ozias C.	Weinbrener, Jacob ¶
Scudder, Arthur W. †	Walfrum, Alonzo ¶

Previous to the Battery's departure from Nashville, South, the guns were turned in to the Ordnance Department, nothing being retained but the horses, their equipments and the necessary allowance of transportation. With these the move South to Chattanooga was commenced, passing through Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Tullahoma, Decherd, and Battle Creek, all of which places had been purchased at the fearful sacrifices at Stone River, Liberty Gap, and Chickamauga. Chattanooga was reached the 5th of May. The Battery drew six twelve pound guns, and on the following day joined the 4th A. C. at Catoosa Springs, Ga., three miles Northeast of Ringgold.

* Mustered into the Battery, Jan. 19; † Jan. 25th; || March 7th;
¶ March 15th; † April 25th; § April 29th, 1864.

CHAPTER VIII.

Catoosa Springs, Ga.—Tunnel Hill—Rocky Face Ridge—The Concentration near Resacca—The Rebels Evacuate Dalton—Resacca flanked and taken—Rebel Assault flanked—Kenesaw Mountain—Johnston stubbornly resists—Fortifying—The Assault of the 27th of June by the 4th A. C.—The positions flanked by both wings of the army—Johnston retreats—Allatoona Pass—Kenesaw Mountain.

General Sherman's campaign had now reached a point in which great events might transpire any day. Gen. Thomas had gathered his legions in hand for an active movement, and the flanks stretching from Knoxville to Decater, by rapid strides, had converged toward the great centre of operations. Veteran regiments daily poured in from the North; outlying detachments were thrown together, and troops guarding important points were reduced to their exact fighting weight. Not an ounce of baggage was carried by the trains. Tents were discarded, and the ammunition, and supply trains were the only ones kept at their maximum weight. The roads were in fine condition, and the scenery along the line of march was beautiful. The land was quite hilly and broken, while the forest trees were blooming in loveliness. Catoosa Springs are situated in a beautiful valley surrounded by a series of commanding hills, from the summits of which a very extended view can

be had of Northern Georgia and a large portion of Tennessee. There were several springs to be found here containing magnesia, black sulphur, white sulphur, orange and soda. In peaceable times it was a place of considerable note, where idle, worthless nabobs took refuge while undergoing medical treatment.

At five o'clock on the 7th of May, the 4th corps moved East, arriving to the Northwest of Rocky Face ridge, and forming in line of battle. A skirmish line was thrown forward by Gen. Stanly, with its right resting upon the left of Tunnel Hill Ridge, and the left on the base of Rocky Face Ridge. The skirmishers of the enemy in direct front were driven back, leaving the ridges exposed to a flanking position, and Tunnel Hill Ridge was soon carried by Whitaker's brigade, assisted by the 5th Indiana Battery. The center forces now moved forward and occupied Tunnel Hill. On the following day the line of battle which was then ten miles long, only interrupted by Rocky Face Ridge, advanced in front of Tunnel Hill toward Buzzard's Roost; while Gen. Newton was directed to throw a regiment or two up Rocky Face Ridge on the left, and to move along it cautiously.

Col. Oddyke, with the 125th Ohio, promptly moved forward, fearless and steady, with his veteran regiment climbing the steep ridge, stopping every few moments to cross some rocky gorge, or scale almost perpendicular bluffs, where to miss a step was certain death. Reaching the summit of the ridge the enemy's skirmishers were encountered extending across it; they were slowly driven back towards Dal-

ton. So many natural and artificial obstructions were encountered that the regiment did not move more than half a mile per hour. The enemy soon reinforcing their line, a brigade was sent up to support the 125th, when the enemy were driven back three miles to a deep gorge, which checked a further advance. At the same time Gen. Hooker advanced with a strong force four and a half miles Southwest of Dalton, in front of Dug Gap, in John's Mountain; while Gen. McPherson, still farther to the right, with a large force, was aiming at Resacca. Two furious assaults were made by Geary's Division of Hooker's Corps, for the possession of Dug Gap, both of which had proved failures, 250 men being killed and wounded.

General Schofield had just formed to the left of "Rocky Face," so as to strike the enemy on his right flank, simultaneously with the movements of McPherson on the left. Signal stations had been established at Rocky Face, Tunnel Hill, and to others still farther to our right. Gen. McPherson's force on the evening of the 8th occupied Snake Gap, near Resacca, a very important point among the Chattoogata mountains, thirty miles to the rear of Dalton. The Battery had taken no part in the engagements thus far, and on the 9th was at Tunnel Hill.

From a stand point on this ridge looking South, and to the left, running North and South for two miles as straight as a needle, is "Rocky Face Ridge," a narrow inaccessible ridge, shutting out the sun for an hour after he flames through the edges of night. Directly in front it breaks away abruptly to the East and between it and the next heights, is a narrow gap.

In the angle behind lies Dalton. Farther South, and bearing a little West, are three towering mountains, cone shaped, and connected at their bases. The whole range including "Rocky Face Ridge," the three cones South of it, and all the peaks, and segments that peep over them so far away that they are of a smoky purple, are designated by the name of Buzzard's Roost.

Heavy showers of rain fell during the 10th, without cessation. At half past eight, Davis' artillery awoke the enemy from their meditations of Lee's discomfiture, as Gen. Grant had crossed the James, with a heavy force, tapped the railroad seven miles from Petersburg and destroyed the bridge across the Appomattox River, threatening the rebel capital itself. In the afternoon a few guns opened from a point on Rocky Face, when Brydge's Illinois Battery moved into position, and at the third shot effectually silenced the rebel guns. At 10 o'clock they again opened, when the 5th Indiana Battery in conjunction with Brydge's, promptly silenced them. The rain poured down in torrents, as though Heaven had opened its flood gates to deluge the earth. Other Batteries had been sent forward, spreading terror and confusion with their shell, among the enemy's lines. The crest for a mile was so narrow that only two men could walk abreast, with a terrible precipice on either side.

The position of Sherman's army on the 11th coiled around the Chattagoota or Buzzard's Roost mountains, like a huge snake, and was pushed so close to the enemy's intrenchments, that a few yards, more or less, became of infinite importance to life and limb.

Thus matters continued until the evening of the 11th. No movement up to dark had been made by the troops. The night was dark, and by the time it had overspread nature, a sudden stealthy life was infused into the hitherto recumbent troops. Hooker moves his corps to the right, and, being near at hand, reports to McPherson at daylight. Schofield comes drifting in the same direction from his fruitless position East of Rocky Face. Other corps follow; and the whole army, with the exception of a division or so in the enemy's front, is massed near Resacca. Kilpatrick's cavalry had swung around below that place and severed the railroad, breaking their line of communication. This sudden concentration of troops to the enemy's rear, caused Gen. Johnston to regard his lines of defence around Dalton as being of small importance to his present and future security. With this grand idea before him, he withdrew his army from one of the most naturally fortified places to be found in the whole South. He withdrew in good order back to Resacca. This is a small station on the Atlanta Railroad, about 15 miles South of Dalton and 82 from Atlanta. It is situated at the junction of the two small tributaries of the Oostenaula River, and can only be approached on the West by a large military force through Snake Gap, which General McPherson had seized, several days before, and could hold against the whole of Johnston's army.

No sooner had the rebel chieftain's forces withdrawn from his stronghold, than Sherman followed, encircling Resacca for another brilliant flanking movement. The Battery entered Dalton on the 13th, meeting the enemy the next day near Resacca, and

on the following day a fierce engagement took place. The 12 pounder guns which had been drawn at Chattanooga had been breech burnt, and never ought to have been used. In consequence of this defect several premature explosions took place, wounding Vactor B. Stanford, Wilson Davidson, Jun., Alexander Roe, and Joshua Van Ormer. Stanford had both arms torn off near the elbows, mangled in a most fearful manner, leaving long strips of flesh and splinters of bone still hanging from their extremities, dripping with blood; the sight was horrible. Davidson had the fingers of the left hand shot off, and was otherwise badly injured in his arm, his face being filled with powder and badly burned. Roe had his right arm and fingers badly injured and burned. Van Ormer was more fortunate than the other three, and was slightly injured in the thumb and flesh of left hand. It is useless to make comments upon the policy of using such dangerous guns upon the field of battle, when more of our own men will be slaughtered than of the enemy; and the inspecting officer of ordnance who allows such to be used, when he knows that they are unsafe, should be held responsible for the murders committed by them. By drawing the remnant of burnt cartridge with the wormer, these guns were used, firing more or less all day.

Gen. Johnston, again finding that Gen. Sherman was still far to his rear, near the river, with such a preponderance of force, that it was useless to oppose, and, our crossing once effected, their line of retreat would be cut off, he was again compelled to evacuate, leaving Resacca in the hands of the Federal army. The rebels appreciated the importance

of holding this position, and had commenced a line of fortifications a year previous upon all the commanding knobs. Their position at Buzzard's Roost was impregnable, and their left flank, South of Resacca, protected by the Oostanaula River; it only remained to repel a movement through Snake Creek Gap; and to insure this, the heaviest fortifications they had ever erected in the West were constructed, but they never dreamed of being called upon to repel the mighty host which swept them back, in one vast bloody skirmish.

The long chain of mountains from Chattanooga, with their deep gorges, perpendicular bluffs, and narrow gaps, whose every summit was bristling with hostile cannon, and from which the enemy sought protection, were but cobwebs before the invincible host of soldiery under Sherman. The Battery moved forward to Calhoun from Resacca, and on the 17th held a position near Adairsville, where was heavy skirmishing, but took no part in it. On the 19th it left its position, marched through, and camped two and a half miles South of Kingston, where it remained until the 23d. The right flank of the army had taken well to the right and captured Rome, an important point connected by rail with Kingston.

Forage and commissary stores were run down as far as Cassville by rail, and were here loaded on to the army wagons in sufficient quantities for a twenty days' campaign. The railroad was in complete order to Louisville, having only for a short time a break at Resacca—the bridge was repaired for the iron horse in just sixty hours, and the men were having a novelty on their line of march from Resacca, and one

which delighted them. After skirmishing all day, and gaining six or eight miles of territory, strongly contested, inch by inch, the troops were nightly regaled with the arrival of a train, gliding almost to the outposts, at a rattling, confident gait, venting saucy screams, which were re-echoed and drowned by the cheers of the men. They clipped off ten miles per day of the Confederacy, and sat down to their coffee in the evening over the latest newspapers and a letter from home. This is what can be said of no other army in the world. And though near the heart of a central Gulf State, the companionship of locomotives and cars gave the troops a sense of nearness and security which had never before been felt by our armies, since the war began.

The Battery with the whole army moved from the vicinity of Kingston, leaving the railroad at Cassville on the 23d, and marched by flank in the direction of Dallas, with the intention of forcing the rebels to evacuate their stronghold at Allatoona Pass, in the midst of the mountains, and fall back still further toward Atlanta, or to give battle in the open field. At dark the Battery crossed the Etowah River and camped at 11 P. M. Marched all day the 24th, passing but little of interest. Picket firing was continually heard; sometimes it was slow, at others very rapid; camped at 9½ P. M. At 6 A. M. of the 25th, the line of march was again resumed, camping near Pumpkin Vine Creek at 5 P. M. During the day it was joined by Lieut. Albert Reigler. Gen. Hooker's corps, which had crossed the bridge, was fighting the enemy on the other side of the creek, some three miles distant, near Dallas. From 5 P. M. until 7, the

firing of musketry and artillery in his front was terrible; his losses in killed, wounded and missing, were 1,500. May 26th passed away, and nothing was accomplished save getting into position. At dusk the Battery moved in rear of Division line of works; and at 8 A. M. the next morning, the right section, in command of Lieut. Grant, moved up under the cover of darkness to the line of works, and at intervals from daylight until 3 P. M. shelled the woods. It then returned to the Battery, on the left of the 4th corps' lines.

Early in the afternoon long lines of dust were seen, away to the rear and left, rising in vast clouds over the tops of the trees. Our lines at this point were weak and unsteady, and the rebels had discovered this state of affairs, and were making a rapid concentration so as to thrust a heavy column between Schofield and the cavalry, before they could be united in a strong line. At 1 P. M. the left and center sections moved to the left and rear of the 4th corps. A few moments after sunset the enemy opened one of his batteries upon one of ours in front of Battery "A," with shell and shot, over-shooting. Battery A men escaped harm by lying closely to the ground. As soon as the darkness was sufficient to cover a movement, the Battery marched to the extreme right of the 4th corps and relieved Battery "B," 2d P. L. A.

When the enemy opened, their volleys were quick and terrible as cross lightning; cannister, shell and round shot pouring in all at once, and musket balls flying thick as hail; 400 men fell in thirty minutes, when darkness happily intervened. Dallas during the day was entered by the 15th and 16th corps. From 10 P. M.

this night, the Battery was busily engaged completing the line of works for its guns, until near daylight of the 28th. The rebel line of works were so close that a stone could be easily thrown into them. At 11 o'clock the enemy formed and jumped out of his works for a charge. But a few well directed volleys of cannister, had a remarkable effect in cooling their blood-thirstiness at this point.

Having now been before the enemy for three days, testing pretty thoroughly his strength and position, and ascertained that the passes were too strongly fortified to be carried without great loss, a determination was formed to march the whole line of battle by the left flank, and then by a sudden massing of troops, force a passage by certain roads in that quarter. This was to have been secretly carried out during the night of the 29th. But in some way the rebels were informed, or suspected the movement, and succeeded in postponing its execution. This they did by noisy attacks of both artillery and musketry on the right, center and left, which was made at intervals during the night with so much apparent fury as to lead our Generals to abandon the movement. Though the enemy's fire was necessarily aimless and vain in the darkness, there was no knowing to what it might lead; and as the plan had been discovered, the main body of the men lay quietly in their works, the cannon and skirmishers only replying. And reply they did, with a mighty emphasis.

The scene and tumult will never be forgotten. For seven miles the red glare of the artillery, including Battery "A," lighted the horizon, giving forth in the midnight air, such sounds as they were little

wont to hear; and as their deep voices reverberated, far and wide through the forests, they admonished the impudent rebels, in tones which were not to be mistaken, of the potency of the monster they had awakened from his slumbers. The 30th was distinguished for nothing except endless skirmishing. J. T. Robinson while returning with water from the rear to the Battery, was wounded in the knee. The 31st passed off quietly in front. The Battery remained on the line until the 4th of June, having one man, Edward Cain, wounded on the 2d. During the afternoon of the 4th it fired a few rounds of shell. At 11 P.M. it was relieved by the 4th Independent Ohio Battery, of the 25th corps.

Daylight of the 5th found the enemy gone from their stronghold at Alatoona. The third great step had now been accomplished in the march to Atlanta—Buzzard's Roost—Resaca—and Alatoona. The fourth and fifth remained yet to be taken—Kenesaw Mountains—and Chattahoochee River. The whole army again moved forward, all eager to catch the first sight of the enemy's works. The Battery was left back with the Division, as rear guard, but at 7 o'clock A.M., on the 6th marched forward, again reaching the corps at 5 P.M. Was here joined on the 8th by three of the boys who were wounded and captured at Chickamauga, and paroled on the field—Andrew and Willard Mahan, and Henry Geer.

June 10th, marched at 8 A.M. passing the 20th A.C. Slight skirmishing was kept up during the day. Bivouaced at dusk. For three days the Battery was in park in rear of the line of works. On the 14th the lines were advanced one mile, compelling the

enemy to evacuate a line of earthworks. The enemy in evacuating their works, only fell back a short distance and built another strong line, which again had to be encircled, this was the case the 15th. The Division massed for a charge fourteen lines deep, the Battery having the first line; no charge was made however. After dark a line of works was commenced and worked nearly all night. The 16th was passed in firing an occasional shell, and throwing up works as protection against sharpshooters that were ready to pick off the first man that showed his head.

During the night the enemy again left a strong line of fortifications, stopping in a new line three-fourths of a mile in front. The Battery fired 180 rounds, supported by Willich's Brigade. On the following day in the storm, the woods to the front were vigorously shelled with six thousand pounds of iron, supported by the old brigade. A. A. McMaster, had first finger of right hand shattered by friction primer, during the action. After night the enemy again left his line of works, and had fallen back to a line along Kenesaw Mountain. The following day was rainy, but at an early hour the command followed up, the Battery having the advance of the artillery. The enemy was closely pressed, forcing him into his main line of works. Two and a half tons of iron was this day fired by the Battery.

June 20th was another rainy day. In the afternoon Batterys A, 1st Ohio and M, 1st Ill. Light Artillery, kept up a regular artillery duel, with two of the enemy's batteries. Battery "A" fired 273 rounds, during the afternoon, and at dusk was relieved by Battery C, 1st Ill., Battery "M," 1st Ill., by Battery "I,"

1st O. V. L. A. One man, Levi Griswold was wounded through the wrist. The next day was also rainy, the Battery changed position, three-fourths of a mile to the right, and then advanced toward the front, but doing no firing. Peter Yoxsimer was wounded in the arm, slightly. In the forenoon of the next day the Battery moved on to the line with the infantry, and in the afternoon it fired 61 shots repulsing the enemy, having another man, Corp. Robert J. Crocket, wounded in the arm. It was now eight days and shovel all night, dig—dig—was the constant programme.

Seizing the shovels again at dusk another long night was occupied in repairing the works. In the afternoon of the next day the Battery moved still further to the right, and took a position in an open field directly in front of the enemy's works, and fired seventy-four shots, having another man mortally wounded, James Courtney, shot through the bowels, living only nine hours after it. The mighty army of Sherman had now pushed Johnston from several heavy parallels. Long lines of his fortifications guarded by the science of the engineer against enfilading, were enfiladed and gained. Cross fires robbed them of the bold hill where their centre first confronted us near Kenesaw. The weight of our army on the left gave us a high mountain on the right. Their flanks had been pushed back until Kenesaw Mountain became the apex of their lines, forming almost a right angle. Marietta in the rear of their center, two or three miles, was threatened from the West and South, by our right. Johnston, already constricted, could yield no more ground without

plating his center in deadly peril, and he seemed determined to hold his position in spite of the dangers which circumscribed his forces. He had erected the heaviest works we had yet encountered, and settled himself down to see how the master General would unravel the toils.

For two or three days preceding the assault but little firing occurred along the lines. We had forced our way some distance up the Eastern slope of Kennesaw, and reached its Northern and Eastern bases. The rebel wings posted on advantageous ridges, behind heavy works with frequent lunettes, and almost impractical abattis, were closely invested by ours, "in trenches quite equal to any attack the enemy could make." The salients of the hostile works were within a few hundred yards of each other, in some places, and at such points no skirmisher could advance from his parapet without being pinned, as long as daylight lasted, to the tree or rock behind which he sought refuge. At such a juncture, when the opposing lines confront each other so closely, an advance of any kind must take the shape of an assault. It was necessary if we wished to advance further directly in front, to pierce the enemy's fortifications at some point, hold it, and by enfilading adjacent works, or imperiling some portion of his line compel him to retreat, or assault in return for its recapture.

As I have before stated, for a few days all seemed quiet, and this was the case in front of the Battery during the 24th, 25th and 26th. During the lull, Capt. Goodspeed by Gen. Newton had been made his "Chief of Artillery."

On the morning of the 27th, the 4th and 14th corps were called upon to give fresh proof of their valor. The noble 4th corps, though by heavy odds the greatest sufferer in the army, was one of the three from which an assault was demanded. The thing of killing, and being killed, had become an every day affair; for every platoon in the corps had bled freely since the campaign opened. Between seven and eight o'clock the lines were formed. Newton's Division, consisting of Generals Wagner, Kimball and Harcker's brigades, were selected as the storming parties, Kimball's being on the left and somewhat retired, to act as support to the other two.

At half past eight, the word was given; the Divisions sprung to their feet, and thirty lines of blue rushed impetuously forward for the prize; they rapidly neared it; but the next moment, the gates of hell opened in their very faces. A close, concentrated, withering blast of musketry, swept over the front lines, leaving it indented, but unflinching in its purpose, and on they rushed, with the momentum of a mighty river, until but twenty paces divided the assailants and the assailed. But palisades and abattis must yet be passed, and with the next rebel volley, there came a more awful thunder from a battery of six guns, every shot of which enfiladed sixty men. The front lines, shattered, reeling, slackened the furious onset; and though the organization was lost, they all moved towards the enemy. A second volley came, blowing every animated thing in front. Goodspeed's Battery, in command of Lieut. Scovill, gave support to the heroes in front with shot and shell, timed with the spirit of the assault.

Many struggled up within twenty yards of the enemy's works; some entered them, though a corpse. But the shell and cannister from the rebel batteries could not be withstood by mortal man. The assault had failed heroically. Harker, the fearless commander,—upon whose shoulder the star had rested but a month,—fell mortally wounded, dying in two hours. In one hour and twenty minutes, six hundred and fifty-seven men were killed and wounded in the Division.

For three days thereafter, it was unusually quiet. Two of the Battery's injured guns were condemned in the meantime, and others to fill their place drawn of Battery "B," 2d Penn. L. A. At 3 A. M. on the 30th the Battery moved half a mile to the left, its old position being occupied by Battery "M," 1st Ill. L. A. During the night, the enemy, believing a charge was being made, opened a terrific fire of both musketry and artillery. The 1st of July passed without incident,—all quiet in front of Kenesaw—everybody behind their works. July 2d, a few shots were fired, and at 11 P. M. it moved still further to the left and relieved Battery "I," 1st O. V. L. A., at Bold Knob, drawing the guns into position with the picket ropes.

The assault of the 27th was intended to cripple Johnston beyond the hope of recovery; and his complete destruction, if it succeeded, was not impossible. If the assault made by the 4th and 14th corps had been successful, the troops comprising the center of the enemy at Kenesaw Mountain would have been cut off from retreat; and a position obtained in the midst of the rebel lines must have wrought fatal

confusion among them, and enforced a retreat which a vigorous pursuit would have rendered an overwhelming disaster. If Logan's brigades had carried Little Kenesaw, the precipitate withdrawal of Johnston beyond the Chattahoochee was equally well assured; for, from that Knob, Marietta and miles of the rebel entrenchments would be at the mercy of our guns. Such would have been the result of a successful assault; and few men will deny but that the game was worth the effort. And though the point aimed at was not directly carried, the sacrifice was not all in vain; for on the morning of the 3d it was found that the enemy had considered the position no longer tenable, and had left his works on Kenesaw for the use of those who won them.

By noon of the 3d the Battery occupied Marietta, and before night came upon the enemy four miles South, where a new line of works were built, in rear of which the Battery was posted on the 4th. Skirmishing was kept up all day in front; the weather was exceedingly hot. During the night the enemy again took leave of their entrenchments, and in the Battery's front had crossed the Chattahoochee River, while the 15th, 16th and 17th corps had pushed forward to the right, bearing obliquely to the river. Meanwhile, the 14th, 20th and 4th corps advanced in front, partially straightening the rebels' semicircular line thrown around for the protection of the railroad bridge. To the right of the left wing of the army, the enemy was found heavily entrenched. From a hill at Vining's Station, the Gate city, with its tall spires, its factories and rolling mills, might be plainly seen.

CHAPTER IX.

Chattahoochee River—March to Roswell—Terrible cannonading on the evening of the 7th—Battle of Peachtree Creek—Goodspeed says Sherman's Army—Move to the rear—March to the Macon Railroad—Atlanta taken and entered.

On the evening of the 5th of July the Battery took a position on a hill near the bank of the Chattahoochee River, and began to fortify, and by the next day the guns were enclosed with almost impregnable earthworks, ready for another seige. The position was visited during the day by Generals Sherman, Thomas, Howard and Schofield, who expressed themselves highly satisfied with the Battery and its position. A few shots were fired by order of Gen. Sherman. Thus far during the campaign the cars had kept pace with the advance, and now delivered its supplies to the army almost on the bank of the Chattahoochee. The rebel and Federal engines might frequently be heard exchanging compliments within one mile of each other.

On the evening of the 7th some fifty pieces of artillery, including Battery "A." opened its fire upon the woods, forests; and such other points, across the river, as would prevent the enemy from secretly planting his batteries. There was something grand in the red glare of cannon after cannon as they sud-

denly sprang up from their hiding places, in successive thunderclaps, echoing from hill to hill in the midnight air, the long graceful curves of the shell as they whizzed and screamed, tumbling into some huge earthwork, dismounting guns in their mad career, as if a demon had entered. It seemed as if all nature had been aroused from its sleep.

An hour before the grand opening of artillery along the lines, it was known by Gen. Sherman that the enemy had moved across the river before twelve o'clock that day, though they held their picket lines two and a half miles from the river as late as 10 A.M.; and this method was taken to inform Gen. Johnston by messenger, that he too, was not far off.

Gen. Schofield, who had been on the right center, to the rear of the 4th corps, moved the left on the 8th; while a part of the 4th corps engaged the enemy with infantry and artillery in front by way of diversion. He succeeded in establishing a pontoon bridge across the Chattahoochee river early in the morning. On the 8th the Battery accompanied the 2d division at A. C., in support of Garibaldi's cavalry to Rasewell, where the command arrived in the evening. The infantry forded the river at this point, and during the night fortified the position. A large cotton factory was here found in full operation, which had furnished a considerable amount of clothing to the Confederate army. This establishment was entirely destroyed by the cavalry forces.

In the afternoon of the 10th, the 2d division, 10th A. C., came to Rasewell, and on the 12th relieved Newton's division, which immediately joined the 4th corps, stationed some eighteen miles down the river.

and on the following day at ten o'clock crossed the Chattahoochee on the pontoon bridge, and commenced a strong line of earthworks. The long night was spent with handling the spade and shovel, and the next day in cutting timber in front. For four days all was quiet; this lull in the campaign thus far was sure to be followed by something desperate on the part of the enemy. On the 18th the 4th corps advanced, passing the 23d, driving the enemy back with but slight resistance, and formed a new line of entrenchments at Buckhead across roads. The 23d corps then formed on the left, and the 20th on the right. Late in the afternoon of July 19th, the Battery made another advance, forming a new line on the North side of Peachtree creek, late in the evening. Peachtree creek was a narrow, sluggish stream, with sudden banks, fringed with briar patches, and almost impassable undergrowth, and would be, without bridges, a fatal bar to the escape of a routed and pursued army. Ten bridges had been built to the rear in case they were needed in a speedy retreat.

Newton's division, which during the campaign had lost more heavily than any other in the army, held the left flank of the corps advancing from the North. From an impression that the enemy were massing their forces upon the left wing of the army. On the morning of the 20th Newton was obliged to spread out his troops so far that he did not have enough to make one good line. His troops were shifted from right to left, from left to right, from center to flanks, and the reverse, to suit the emergency of the moment. He had been repeatedly ordered during the morning to advance and enter Atlanta, as it was the

opinion at headquarters that the enemy was massing on the left to deliver battle, and in consequence of his lines being weakened they could be pierced. But Gen. Hooker not being able to connect upon his right, he failed to make an early advance.

The enemy under their new leader had examined our position with extreme nicety, and his movements to our left were a feint; he knew our weak point precisely, and having determined on an attack he was quite right in aiming the full force of his formidable blow where it fell. Newton's left covered the bridge across Peachtree creek,—the road on which our trains were gathered, and along which communication was kept up with the heavy masses of our troops on the left. Newton once crushed, our trains were open to them, and the army would be completely severed, one fragment facing Atlanta on the North, and one on the East. In this case the weight of the whole rebel army could be hurled against either fraction, whipping Sherman in detail.

A little before noon a part of Hooker's corps made connection upon Newton's right. Preparations were immediately made to advance. Five regiments were sent forward as skirmishers, and at 2 p. m. the bugles sounded forward, a thousand muskets sputtered, a crest was soon gained, a fresh line of skirmishers was adjusted and sent forward. This still increased his lines so much that it was impossible to cover the territory. Thousands of rebels now appeared in front, or rather tumbled out of the forests, their columns seeming to be endless, and carrying themselves with such nerve in the onset, made everyone who beheld it from our lines tremble. "How will that

fearful wave be broken?" was the piercing fear that filled every bosom. Words cannot describe the crushing suspense of the first five minutes of the charge. Newton's lines were so thin that they seemed like a skirmish line. The left section of the Battery opened its fire, but steadily onward they came, evidently aiming for the bridge across Peachtree creek. They even seemed to spring from the ground, and to continue springing.

A stream of non-combatants began flowing across the bridge. Pack mules imprudently taken too close to the lines by darkies, brown with fright, came scampering back. Ambulances came tumbling over the bridge in demoralized columns. A few army stragglers stalked sheepishly back. The curtain of pickets guarding the interval in our lines came rushing along, bedaubed with mud, and dripping with water, having barely escaped the rebel rush with their liberty. Orderlies dashed up the road, yelling for ammunition trains, and teamsters climbed trees for lookouts, and reported the enemy charging by the acre; that our troops were in confusion, and finally summed up the situation as "rather scaly."

There are some things that happen in battles which go to show that Providence does not always favor the largest battalions. It falls to the lot of some men to do the lucky thing at the lucky moment; and when Capt. Goodspeed, Newton's chief of artillery, twenty minutes before the charge, ordered ten guns from the North to the South bank of Peachtree Creek, he probably little thought he was to contribute so much towards crushing the rebellion—to repulse what many have thought the most reckless

charge of the war. It was, but the work of a moment to hurl the ten guns (six of which he had led upon many a bloody field before, and were now ably commanded by Lieut. Charles W. Scovill, as true and brave a soldier as ever bore a commission,) to the proper point on Newton's flank, the work of another to unlumber. As the enemy reached a point within seventy-five yards of our lines, these guns opened. What exquisite music was in their crash. How joyous was the blue glamour from their throats. How fiercely flew swab and rammer. How ceaselessly the lanyards were jerked. How hotly the cartridge beavers shot back and forth from the limber chests; and how, notwithstanding, the looker-on felt like goading them to efforts still more desperate. There was something satisfying and re-assuring in the ear-splitting din. From the peculiar whistle, it could be told that our gunners were firing canister, and everyone breathlessly waited for the smoke to lift for a moment, that its effect might be seen. The moment came. With a ragged front line, the rebel column had halted and were firing wild, but tremendous, volleys. Colors disappeared, and alignments were lost. Colonels, rallying their men, became tangled up with the swaying and disordered lines, and melted out of view like a shooting star. Riderless horses plunged across the field with a puzzled gallop, swaying from side to side, snuffing the terror of the moment and screaming with fright. Portions of the assaulting lines made shivering little efforts to advance, and the next instant fell to pieces. In twenty minutes—no more—the rebel columns were routed, and flying back to the forests from whence they came.

forth, with an almost complete loss of organization. It was the last seen of them on that portion of the field, and the stirring cheers that went up from Newton's men, formed the closing history of the unfaltering lads in blue on that terrible field.

Here it will be remembered that the left section crossed the river and took a position on the skirmish line, opening the battle; and when the general charge was being made, it galloped along that line under a galling fire of musketry, unlimbered, and rapidly commenced a deadly fire, with the centre section which had just arrived; and with double shotted guns, heroic courage and fortitude, the mighty host which was rushing upon them like an avalanche was crushed. The right section was similarly engaged further to the left of the Division. Three men of the Battery were wounded in the action.* A rebel surgeon, who after the charge drove into our lines with an ambulance and a pair of splendid mules, was very much astonished when he was informed, after asking a Yankee soldier where he was captured, that himself was more properly the subject to answer that question.

Heavy skirmishing was kept up during the 21st, and the front line of works strengthened, as the enemy, but a few yards to the front, occupied a line of the strongest kind of earthworks, mounting guns of large calibre, ready to be trained upon any point which might be threatened. Hood having completely failed in crushing our right flank, in his desperate charge of the 20th, again sought on the 22d to redeem himself, by massing his forces on the left wing of our

* A. D. Bishop, E. L. Viets and Thomas Williams.

army. The "Army of the Tennessee," which had crossed the Augusta Railroad, and was endeavoring to sever the only railroad left, leading supplies to Atlanta from the South. Hood had only one alternative—fight, or evacuate the city, which they had boasted could never be taken. So, with Napoleonic energy, he suddenly massed his forces upon the left wing and bade it go through, and with such fury for a time, that it seemed to carry everything before it. Gen. McPherson was soon killed. Some of our regiments fought the enemy, using both sides of the earthworks; so completely were his movements executed that our position was flanked by desperately outnumbering upon his selected point. While the roar of artillery and musketry was heard on the left, the right wing made an advance, the Battery shelling the works in front, and in return the rebel batteries opened with a thundering crash informing its commander that they were still there. Edward Wescott was wounded slightly in the wrist by a piece of a shell. For two days their guns kept the air filled with shells.

But every inch that was gained, was strongly fortified in less than twenty-four hours. And the enemy to prevent this, warmly shelled their front for three days.

The Battery was held in position by sections along Peachtree Creek road, occasionally dropping a few shells into Atlanta for diversion. The army of Tennessee had moved around upon the right, and fell upon the enemy's works, in such numbers on the 28th as to develop the chief lines of defenses of the rebel citadel, or drive in his flank protecting their one

railroad, which gave them their supplies. The latter object failed, but the former was fully developed. It was found that they occupied works of appalling strength along the entire front, for a distance of fourteen miles.

Our lines had kept hitching up, closer and closer, day by day, until skirmishers could not live between them in daylight, and wherever they were established they occupied works in every particular of equal strength. It had now become decidedly a matter of close confinement to the works. When the shells began to reach the confines of Atlanta, the rebels were more profuse in using their artillery, throwing freely of shell and solid shot. And when a 64 pounder came crashing into the timbers of the works, or went tumbling through the tree tops over camps with its terrible whiz, it was anything but pleasant. Their peculiar voice had a wonderfully demoralizing effect, so much so that breastworks had to be built to cook behind. A man's happiness is very much affected when he is compelled not only to sleep, but also to cook and eat, in a horizontal position. The record of each day was pretty much the same while lying behind the works, each waiting for the other to give the mortal thrust, and to have a day pass without artillery firing, seemed as if something was wrong. The Battery during the time did its share of the work, firing into the city, on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th.

On the last day of the month the right and center sections were relieved by Battery "I," 1st O. V. L. A. and went into camp to the rear, and remained there until the 25th of August. The left section was

on the line occasionally shelling the enemy, until the 25th, when it also joined the Battery.

At 3 p. m. the artillery Brigade marched by the right flank to act as support to the massing of Sherman's army, on the railroad to the rear of Atlanta, and went into camp at 9 o'clock. On the following day the Battery gave support to the 1st division 4th A. C.—the rear of the flanking force.—Horses became exhausted and were left.—The day's duties were closed by a few of the "boys," in a castor bean patch, where the sweet fruit, of whose nature they were utterly ignorant, tempted them to a concealment of a large quantity within their persons. Thinking they had suddenly fallen upon excellent forage, they did not report their discovery, until its effects wrung the confession from their tardy lips, and like the greedy boy who ate the nice cake, furnished him by maternal fondness, they repented too late of their ravenous folly. They survived the exploit, however, and, after a night spent in much pain, greeted the dawning light of the following morning, sadder but wiser men.

August 27th, the Battery marched four miles and took position on the right wing of the corps, and there remained until the following day, when after having built a bridge it marched through woods, fields, &c., until after 12 o'clock, when a halt was made. This position was held until the 30th, when it again marched four miles, crossing the Atlanta and West Point railroad, which was being rapidly torn up by the infantry, as the Battery marched over. A distance of as many more miles was made the next day, taking no less than three positions, the last

of which was hastily fortified. The Army of the Tennessee on the extreme right, in the vicinity of the Atlanta and Macon railroad, had become engaged with the enemy.

Early in the forenoon of the 1st of September, about nine o'clock, the 4th A. C., by hurrying forward, struck the Macon Railroad, which had been aimed at so long—the key to the gate city.

The troops spread along upon the track, and in fifteen minutes made it a complete wreck. Heavy firing was heard at Jonesboro, and the command pushed forward to their assistance. But it was so near sundown that only a part of the corps succeeded in reaching in season to fire but a few shots, before the enemy evacuated.

At about midnight the enemy upon leaving the city fired their magazines, producing one of the most terrific explosions on record. The earth shook and trembled for miles around. The 2d of September the enemy were pursued to near Lovejoy Station, twenty-eight miles from Atlanta; where they were again strongly entrenched. On the following day the left section moved to the front line of infantry, and fired over a hundred shells at the enemy's works in front. This day's firing closed the great campaign to the heart of Georgia, and gave undisputed possession of the city of Atlanta—Atlanta, the city of the boasting and the great, had at last fallen.

On the 8th day of September the Battery passed through the city, where the effect of artillery shots was plainly visible, and went into camp two miles East of the city. Two guns of the Battery were soon turned over, reducing it to a four gun organization,

as all the non-veterans' term of service had expired, and they were to proceed to Chattanooga to be mustered out. On the 21st of September thirteen of the boys were detailed in charge of Corporal Wm. Tomlinson, to go with the reserve caissons of the 4th A. C., joining the Battery at Chattanooga.

CHAPTER X.

Hood moves North.—Sherman follows with five Corps.—March to Chattanooga.—Move to Athens, Ala. and Pulaski, Tenn.—Columbia.—Spring Hill Battle.—Franklin.—Nashville.—Gallatin.—Homeward Bound.—Discharged.—Conclusion.

The sagacious Hood, upon thinking over his late failures, endeavored to destroy Sherman, by boldly rushing his whole force Northward upon his communications, and lay hold of them, and then settling down in the strongholds of Allatoona, Kenesaw and Resacca, where he would compel the great warrior, who was so quietly resting in the vicinity of Atlanta, to retreat, suffering a more terrible disaster than Napoleon's army met in 1812 in the retreat from Moscow. And in contemplation of carrying out this view (taking advantage of the two days of Flag of Truce at Rough and Ready Station) he marshaled his army on the 21st of September, stretching it from the Flint River on the right to the Chattahoochee on the left, with his headquarters in the vicinity of Palmetto Station.

Gen. Sherman had taken the precaution of strengthening his rear, by sending two divisions back to Chattanooga and one to Rome. As soon as it became evident that Hood was making the movement, Sherman immediately put five corps in motion, arriv-

ing at the strong position about Kenesaw on the 5th of October. The enemy's cavalry, by a rapid march, had got upon the railroad at Big Shanty and broken the line of telegraph and railroad, and with a division of infantry, had moved against Allatoona, where were stored about a million of rations, guarded by only three small regiments.

The Battery left Atlanta with the Fourth Corps on the 3d of October, camping for the night near Marietta. On the evening of the 5th the Battery occupied a position to the North of Kenesaw Mountain, and remained there for two days, during which time it rained heavily. And during these two days, the cavalry forces had pushed toward Burnt Hickory and Dallas, discovering that the enemy had moved Westward, having completely failed in getting possession of Allatoona Pass, as Gen. Corse had been signaled to re-enforce that point from Rome, which he did, just in time to meet the attack of the rebels. Gen. Cox had also, with the Twenty-third Corps, moved hastily due West, aiming to reach the road from Allatoona to Dallas, threatening the rear of the force attacking Allatoona. The desired effect was produced—the enemy rapidly withdrawing toward Dallas. On the afternoon of the 8th the Fourth Army Corps reached near Ackworth, passing through Allatoona Pass, and across the Etowah River, camping near Centerville at midnight of the 10th. On the 11th it moved still further Northward, halting near Kingston, where was held an election of State Officers, and Representatives to Congress.

The enemy had feigned upon Rome, and in consequence the army moved in that direction, the Battery

reaching the place at one o'clock on the morning of the 13th. Having reached this point, it was found that the enemy were crossing the Coosa River, eleven miles below, and with great rapidity were moving towards Resacca, and Hood had even demanded a surrender of that place. Leaving Rome in the afternoon of the 13th, and continuing the march, the Battery passed through Calhoun on the 14th, camping at sundown near Resacca. The place had been timely re-enforced and had effectually repulsed the enemy, though he had succeeded in destroying the railroad from Fulton to Dalton, and as far North as Tunnel Hill. Gen. Sherman now determined to strike Hood in the flank or force him to battle; and directed the army of the Tennessee to move on Snake Creek Gap which was occupied by the enemy, while the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps moved by Fulton across the mountains to the rear of Snake Creek Gap. The infantry passed over, but the batteries on reaching the base of the mountains, returned again to Resacca.

The Army of the Tennessee found the enemy occupying our old lines in the Gap, and on the 15th skirmished with him for the purpose of holding him until Gen. Stanley could get to his rear, but he seemed indisposed to stand, and gave way about noon, escaping before Gen. Stanley had reached the farther end of the pass. On the 16th the batteries passed through the Gap joining the infantry again, when the whole army moved directly toward Lafayette, with a view to cut off the enemy's retreat. He was found strongly intrenched at Ship's Gap, but the leading division of the Fifteenth Corps

rushed upon the outposts, capturing two companies of a South Carolina regiment, making them prisoners, the remaining eight companies having escaped to the main force at Lafayette.

The Army of the Tennessee then moved in pursuit in the valley of the Chattooga, via Lafayette and Alpine, toward Blue Pond; the Army of the Cumberland via Summerville and Mellville Post Office to Gaylesville, and the Army of the Ohio with Garrard's Cavalry via Dirttown and Govin's Gap to Gaylesville. But Hood being but little encumbered with trains had rushed forward and had succeeded in getting into the narrow gorge, formed by the Lookout range abutting against the Coosa River, in the neighborhood of Gadsden. By two and a half day's march the five corps were grouped around Gaylesville, Ala., in the rich valley of the Chattooga, abounding in corn and meat. From the rapidity with which Hood moved, and what subsequently took place, it was evident he did not wish to bring on an engagement, but rather decoy Sherman away from Atlanta, or fall upon the small detachments along the road with his whole force and crush them until he had completely destroyed Sherman's communication, after which he would fall upon and destroy the garrison at Nashville—which, if once accomplished, would offset against their late disasters in Georgia.

The Army of the Cumberland was held in reserve at Gaylesville, with orders to draw heavily for supplies from the surrounding country. The cavalry at the same time were sharply watching every movement of Hood, ready to inform the Federal chief.

the moment the enemy attempted to cross the Tennessee River and move Northward. Hood's movement thus far had demonstrated that he had an army capable of endangering at all times railroad communication with Atlanta, but unable to cope with his adversary in an open field fight; and to follow him or remain on the defensive would be losing the benefit of one of the best armies in the world. Therefore, as soon as it became known that Hood had put a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River at Florence, the Fourth and Twenty-third Corps were ordered to Chattanooga, with orders to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville.

In accordance with this new order the Battery took up its line of march towards Chattanooga and camped at Alpine, the night of the 27th, 28th and 29th respectively at Lafayette and Rossville, passing over the old battlefield of Chickamauga, and on the 30th marched into Chattanooga; the infantry taking the cars for Athens, Ala. On the 1st of November the Battery was loaded upon the cars, leaving Chattanooga at sundown for Athens, arriving there the 3d. The Battery was unloaded from the cars, and a march commenced in a heavy rainstorm towards Pulaski, Tenn. Having marched two days and forded Flint River, the place was occupied on the 5th. For two weeks the Battery remained here, having no excitement save that of ordinary camp duty. The Paymaster again called and gave the men seven month's pay. In the meantime Hood's Army had crossed the Tennessee River, rapidly pushing forward to Columbia; while at the same time Sherman had cut loose from his rear on the 12th, and with

four corps with an aggregate strength of 65,000 men and sixty-five pieces of artillery, began the work of destruction to the Atlantic seaboard.

In consequence of Hood's late movement Northward, the Battery left Pulaski in the afternoon of the 23d, and at midnight camped at Lynnville, Tenn. On the following morning the march was again resumed, and line of battle formed at Columbia at 12 o'clock; and immediately the troops began throwing up a line of entrenchments for defense. On the evening of the next day the Battery moved a little further back and began another line, which looked quite formidable by sunrise of the next morning. For two days thereafter a lively skirmish was kept up by the infantry. So closely had Hood pressed his forces that it became necessary to move the trains across Duck River during the night of the 27th, and also all of the troops, as the position was being flanked.

On the morning of the 28th, the Union forces occupied the North bank of the river, and the enemy the South bank. During the night a large force of rebel cavalry had crossed the river, and were endeavoring to get between and cut us off from Nashville. And to keep pace with the celerity of their movements, the command again was obliged to fall further back or risk an engagement at a very great disadvantage. Newton's division took the advance, and came in collision with the enemy at Spring Hill, in which the division alone fought a desperate battle with them. Their cause was a desperate one, and to achieve it they fought desperately. For if they could resist our advance until the balance of their

forces arrived, and then step in between them and Nashville, they would fall upon, and crush it before assistance could be furnished. This being done, the city of Nashville, with its richly laden stores, would become an easy prey to them; and even their conquests would not stop here, but would extend forward until the whole State of Kentucky came within their power. It is no wonder, therefore, that they fought with such desperation to achieve a victory which seemed to give them such great results. And had it not been for the heroic resistance of the Battery, when all support was withdrawn from it, the day would have been disastrous to our arms. Gen. Stanley says, "The Union forces were only saved from irretrievable loss, by the stubborn resistance which Battery A made with well directed volleys of shell and cannister, and its concentration of fire under the direction of Capt. Goodspeed." The casualties of the Battery were one killed and one wounded.

[See Appendix.]

Under cover of darkness the Federal forces moved still further Northward, halting at Franklin. The enemy still aiming to cut off our retreat to Nashville, had been able to move forward, with the head of their column at all times equally distant with us from Nashville. It seemed to be a pretty closely contested race to see which army would reach the city first. In many places each army could see the column of the other as they were moving Northward on parallel roads. At Franklin, the enemy forced another engagement on the 30th of Nov., which raged with a fierceness seldom witnessed. During the heaviest of the engagement, Lieut. Scovill was

wounded in the breast with a musket ball, and Frederick J. Fairchild in the ankle.

The enemy being in no wise baffled in his encounter at Spring Hill and Franklin, and gaining enough advantage at the latter place to guaranty an early engagement on the following morning, the Federal forces during the night fell back to the stronghold at Nashville. The enemy gave pursuit, and on the 2d of Dec., established their line of battle around the city, only three miles distant. On the 4th the Battery was on the front line and engaged the enemy, firing its last guns in battle, throwing one hundred and ninety-seven rounds of shot and shell. Gen. Thomas, previous to our arrival, had conscripted every able bodied man in the city, and put them to work throwing up intrenchments, so that when the closely pressed forces arrived, he had a strong line of works for them to hold against all the force that Hood could hurl against it. The Battery remained on the line in front of Nashville for nine days in comparative quietness. On the 13th it fired its last shots at the enemy, and on the evening of the 14th was relieved by the following order:

HEAD QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 12th, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER }
No. 340. }

EXTRACT.

III. The following named Batteries are hereby relieved from duty with the Fourth Army Corps, and

will report to Col. Loomis, Chief of Artillery, Dist. of Tenn.:

Battery A. 1st O. V. L. A.

By command of

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS.

HENRY M. CIST,

Ass't Adj't Gen'l.

During the terrible battle in front of Nashville on the 15th and 16th, the Battery was in the sight of the whole performance, and even drew off from the field the most of the pieces of artillery captured from the enemy. On the 1st of Dec. Captain W. F. Good-speed was promoted to Major of the 1st Regiment of Ohio Light Artillery, and a position as Chief of Artillery of the Fourth Army Corps assigned him, when he again made the rebel batteries feel very uncomfortable in front of Nashville, when the artillery of the whole corps massed its deadly fire upon them. Lieut. Charles W. Scovill, in consequence of Good-speed's promotion, became Captain of the Battery.

Having turned over all the guns and horses, the Battery received orders to report at Gallatin, Tenn., a point twenty-six miles from Nashville, and relieve the thirteenth Indiana Battery, which had been doing garrison duty there for the past two years in Fort Thomas. The Battery reached Gallatin, by rail, on the evening of the 19th of Jan., 1865. For a few days the shed, depot and cars were used as quarters. A snow storm was driving at the time, making the weather severe without fires; but as soon as the thirteenth Indiana Battery moved to Chattanooga, their old barracks were taken possession of, and a guard furnished for the Fort. Chimneys were

built, stoves put up, and a general overhauling of the barracks commenced, until they were made very comfortable.

The position of Fort Thomas was such at this point, that it commanded the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and Gallatin itself. The railroad travel, with its dozen or more trains, loaded with troops and supplies, passing daily, made it a very pleasant spot for soldiering. Better land for grazing or agriculture cannot be found in the State of Tenn., than that which is found about Gallatin. Before the war, this place had been one of considerable trade in corn, cotton and tobacco. A cotton factory had been preserved through the entire war, and was still in operation, doing a lively business; its preservation for so long a period, was, no doubt, owing to the universal rebel sentiment which prevailed in the county.

The military duty of the company while here was extremely light, compared with what it had been in the habit of performing, each man being on duty one day in six. For a time the rats that infested the premises in droves, were a perfect nuisance during nights, running over our bunks and blankets, into haversacks, and over the floor as if the whole rat tribe had collected, and were carrying on a system of night pillaging to their entire satisfaction. By considerable ingenuity and strategy hundreds fell victims to the celebrated traps manufactured by Andrews & Co.; as many as twenty were captured in one night.

For a month the chief talk in the papers was the probable result of Blair's mission to Richmand. On the 22d of February the Battery celebrated the birthday of Washington by firing thirty-five guns in

honor of the occasion. During the fore part of March, some four freight and passenger trains were destroyed by the guerrillas, who robbed the passengers of all their valuables and such other articles as they could take in a hurry from the express car. On Sunday morning, the 12th of March, two men belonging to the Eleventh Minnesota Infantry, while attending a meeting a short distance in the country, were shot down by the guerrillas. To be caught far from camp unarmed was considered extremely hazardous, by Union soldiers.

The news of Grant's operations near Richmond and Petersburg came in of the most encouraging character. Richmond, the great city which had held out for four long years against all the force we could hurl against it, fell into the hands of Gen. Grant on the 3d of April; and on the 10th it was officially announced that Gen. Lee, the ablest General of the rebel army, had at last been compelled to surrender to the General-in-Chief of our armies. In honor of the news and great victory two hundred guns were fired by the Battery between one and two o'clock, and the whole town illuminated and bonfires built in the evening. It was a day of great rejoicing. Three days after Gen. Forest's forces surrendered to Gen. Thomas. On the 14th, at twelve o'clock, two hundred guns were fired in honor of planting the old flag upon Fort Sumter. Every day seemed crowded with events, the most important that have ever transpired in the history of our country. At nine o'clock on the 15th the telegraph brought the sad news of the assassination of Seward and Lincoln, and that they were both dead. The military force of the

Post was stunned by the shock, and every one appeared as if he had lost his best and only friend. On the 17th twenty-six guns were fired, one every half hour from sunrise to sunset, and a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired at twelve o'clock on the 19th, in honor of the President of the United States.

Up to this time, owing to the guerrillas, the men of the company were strictly confined to the limits of Gallatin; but on the 20th, Capt. Scovill drew an Enfield rifle for each man, when the surrounding country was scouted with perfect safety for twelve or fifteen miles. Johnston's army had surrendered to Sherman, and the confederacy was rapidly crumbling to pieces.

The order of exercises after the new muskets were drawn was two daily drills of the company in infantry tactics. May 9th, the guerrilla Harper, being so closely pressed by the Fourth and Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, came in with his force and surrendered to Col. Gilfillan, commanding the Post of Gallatin.

Nearly all of the organized forces of the confederacy in arms had, by the middle of May, surrendered to the United State forces, and the war, by all, was considered virtually closed; orders by the War Department had been issued to muster out Cavalry organizations whose terms of service expired previous to the 1st of October, 1865, and a large number were already on their way home. In the Battery, as well as other veteran organizations, it was a matter of considerable anxiety and discussion to know whether veterans were to be held in the service.

until all others were out, or discharged immediately.

During the night of the 19th of May the flood gates were opened, the lightnings flashed, and the thunders roared. On the morning of the 20th the flat between the railroad and Gallatin was one vast river. Negro shanties were half buried in the watery element, hedges, fences and bridges were swept away.

Soon after a fire broke out in Gallatin, burning down one corner of the block East of the Court House, creating considerable excitement for the time being, though no lives were lost.

By the 1st of June, blackberries, which grow in such large quantities throughout the South, began to get ripe, and it is believed that for over a month a bushel per day was used by the Battery; these, with the army rations, afforded a very good living for a soldier.

Thousands of men had now been discharged and sent home; and it seemed a long time for the Battery to wait, when it had been one of the first to cross the Ohio and battle against treason. The long and weary weeks, seemed like an age, though the time was passed very pleasantly in fishing, hunting and dancing. During the long period of anxiety, many rumors were in circulation, some of which were encouraging, others discouraging; but the order at last arrived on the 18th of July, for the Battery to report at Camp Cleveland, O., to be mustered out.

Captain Scovill immediately began the work of turning over the government property, preparatory to our departure. All the preliminary arrangements having been made, the Battery took the cars

on the evening of the 23d for Ohio, reaching Louisville the next morning, and by river, Cincinnati the next, and by rail, reaching Cleveland in the evening of the same day. At the depot the Battery was welcomed by a band of music, and invited to partake of a bountiful supper already waiting on the tables in the great Union depot. This being over, the depot was occupied until morning when the company was marched over to Camp Cleveland, where it was mustered out of the U. S. service the 31st day of July, 1865.

You are now disbanded, separated, and have gone to your homes, which you left four years ago, leaving your parents, your families, your brothers, your sisters and children, and all that was dear to you, to preserve the government which you patriotically loved. There was no endurance so great you did not cheerfully accept. Then, the preservation of the government was paramount to all other objects. All other interests which in ordinary times would have held you back, gave way, and you rushed forward to the ranks to resist the hordes of treason who were already on our borders, who had seized and pillaged our forts and arsenals, and the tramp of whose armies might be heard at the Capitol of the Nation.

Your departure from your homes was unlike anything you had yet experienced; the parting step, the last farewell, as the lightning train bore you away to the fields of treason; the prospect of a return formed a subject of contemplation which you had never before experienced. Though you kept your thoughts secret, you knew that it might be the last grasp of the hand of your friends, and the last

sight of them, as the carriage or train bore you off. How true! Forty-two of your little band, during the fearful struggle of four long years, were numbered among the dead, and are sleeping beneath the sod in in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia; fifteen of that number were cut down in the prime of manhood on the field of battle. The others fell victims to exposure, and died in hospitals. Their prospects of return on entering the service, were as bright as ours; but they have nobly fallen a sacrifice to the nation. "The mighty rivers that flow to the Gulf and the Atlantic have been crimsoned with patriot blood. The plains, the valleys and the mountain sides hold the honored dead who fought beside us our battles. Their names and fame are recorded for all time in the archives of our government. The memories of them and those who have been crippled and maimed for life, are enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people.

These standards are returned to you, battle sacred, hallowed by the blood of patriot sons, a precious treasure, a priceless legacy; for they shall tell your children's children of manhood and patriotism, rising in might to sustain right. This war has been no man's triumph, but a people's will and a nation's fame. Unhallowed ambition gains nothing. Honor rests only with those who have placed their country and the right before all else. The full measure of our success ends not with our Ocean-bound limits.

Freedom, prize of manhood's heart, in every clime, breathes new life, whispers new hope, and lives for all time. The triumph gives to future ages a living monument, carved not in brass or stone, but perpet-

uated in the souls of all to whom are given mind's light.

Tradition and the faithful chronicler of events will embalm the sublime truth, that the citizen soldier of the army of the Republic is the grandest embodiment of intelligence, patriotism and bravery the world has yet developed. By them the great experiment of self government has been settled for all people, in all countries beneath the sun. Our manhood has been elevated and strengthened, and liberty and popular institutions every where recognized as a permanent outgrowth of American destiny. We now enter a higher and nobler field of thought. We stand out from the track of common history—we rise above the best conditions of the past six thousand years, and write a new chapter in the social and political affairs of men.

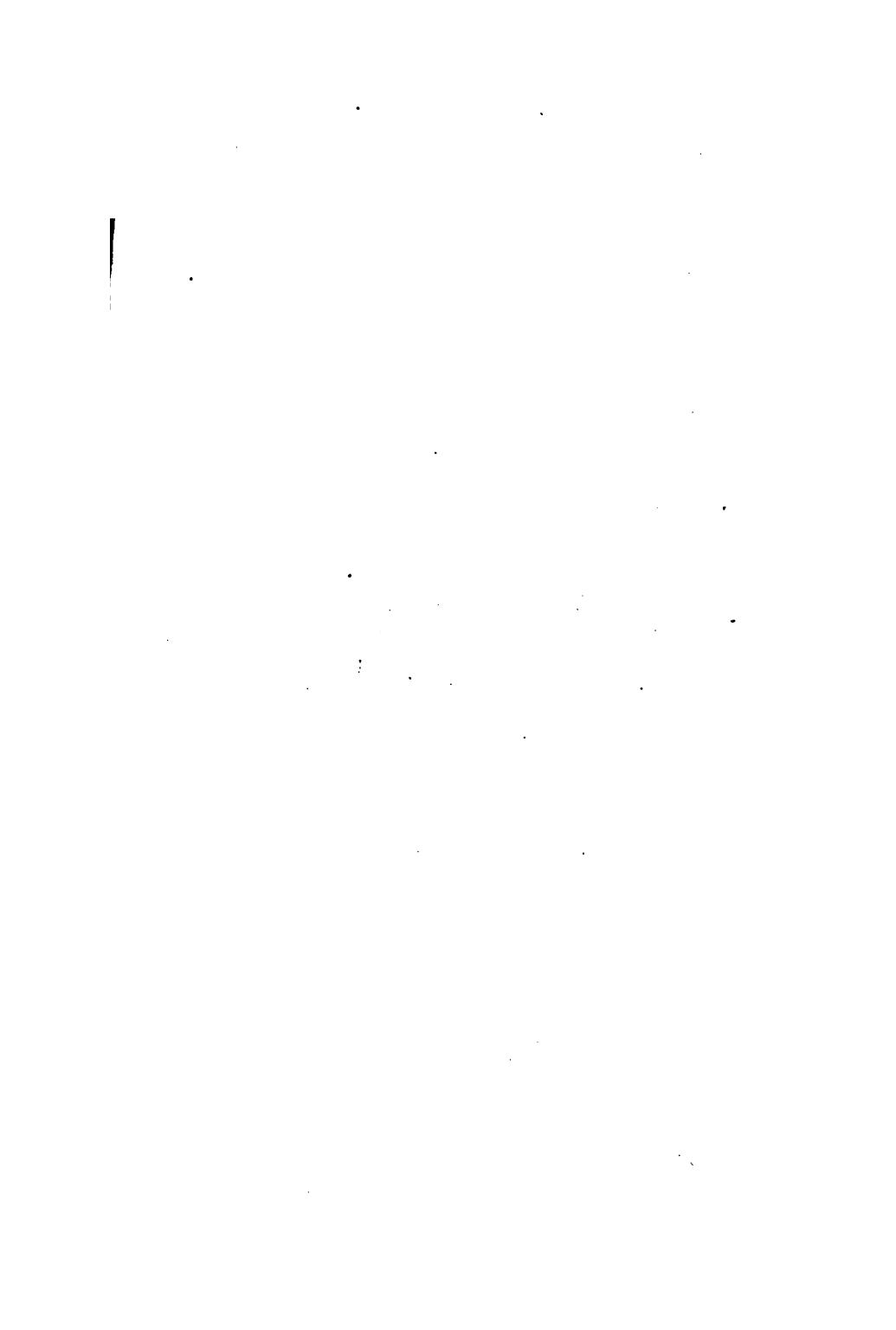
'In after years, when you look over this little volume, and call up the actions you have taken with the Battery in its long weary marches of over three thousand miles through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia; of the transportation by rail and river of two thousand five hundred miles; of the bloody struggles at Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resacca, Dallas, Kennesaw, Peachtree Creek, front of Atlanta, Springhill, Franklin and Nashville; you will feel proud that you were a member of Battery "A," as you point out to your friends and relations that in all these, you participated; that you had a hand in the great battles and maneuvers of Sherman in the Campaigns of '64 in giving the mortal thrust in crushing the rebellion. And you will feel that the thirty tons of ammunition

which you have helped to hurl from the cannons mouth was not all in vain. Though our expenses to the government cannot be less than \$250,000, the labors performed are beyond computation in dollars and cents towards preserving the Republic.

TABLE, Showing the Amount of Ammunition Expended in the Campaign to Atlanta and the return trip to Nashville, in the year of 1864, by the Battery.

DATE.	WHERE FIRED.	12 PDR. AMMUNITION.			
		Solid Shot.	Shell.	Sph'l Case,	Can- nister,
May 15th.	Rosetta, Ga.,.....	105	32	108	
" 27th.	Near Dallas, Ga.,.....	35	25	124	55
" 29th.	" " "	38	25	104	29
June 16th.	" Pine Mountain, Ga ..	24			
" 17th.	" Kenesaw, Ga.,.....	46	34	98	
" 18th.	" " "	190	84	173	
" 19th.	" " "	94	25	110	
" 20th.	" " "	113	50	131	
" 23d.	" " "	69			
" 27th.	" " "	75			
July 2d.	" " "	43			
" 6th.	Chattahoochee River, Ga.,	3			10
" 8th.	" " "	29	30	31	
" 20th.	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.,	125	95	221	41
" 22d.	In 2 miles of Atlanta, Ga.,	50	3	21	
" 27th.	" " "	27	2	22	
" 28th.	" " "	25	9	19	
Aug. 1st.	" " "	66			28
" 5th.	" " "	84			84
" 9th.	" " "	66	11	34	
" 17th.	" " "	19			9
Sept. 3rd.	Lovejoy Station, Ga.,.....	40	18	51	
Nov. 29th.	Spring Hill, Tenn ,.....	38	28	87	15
" 30th.	Franklin, Tenn.,.....	3	4	1	
Dec. 4th.	Nashville, Tenn.,.....	60	36	101	
TOTAL,.....	1450	515	1565	150
Total No. Rounds Fired,.....				3680
Total No. Horses lost in killed, captured and abandoned,.....					119

A P P E N D I X.



A P P E N D I X.

O F F I C E R S .

CHARLES S. COTTER.

Previous to the war, resided in Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, where he carried on the business of silver and brass plating. Having raised a squad of artillerists, on the breaking out of the war, he proceeded to Cleveland, where he was commissioned as Captain, and served with much credit in the three months service, in Western Virginia. Upon the first call of the President for three hundred thousand men, he received permission from Gov. Dennison to raise a full Battery, which he proceeded at once to do. Was with the Battery, and in command till the 13th of March, '62, when he was cashiered for disobedience of orders, as it was said, but was restored to his command by order of the President, on the 19th of April following, in which he continued till the 9th of June. He was then promoted to Major in the 1st Regiment O. V. L. A., and Oct. 20th to Lieut. Col., and to Col. Nov. 26th, 1864, in which capacity he served till Aug. 10th, 1865, when he was discharged at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

WILBUR F. GOOD SPEED.

Before joining the Battery, was a resident of Cleveland; received a commission as 1st Lieut., and entered upon his duties at Camp Chase in the fall of '61, and continued in the same capacity until Captain Cotter's promotion to Major, when he was made Captain. At the battle of Stone River he was under arrest, but was restored to his command after the battle, and served with distinguished merit through the various engagements in which the Battery participated after that time. He acted as Chief of Artillery of Newton's Division at Peach Tree Creek, where by his personal daring, as well as his superior skill as an officer, he succeeded in saving the supply trains of the whole army and the army itself, by selecting a position upon the skirmish line, and massing all the artillery of his division, and was warmly commended by Gen. Thomas for the act. He also reaped additional laurels at Spring Hill and Franklin, and afterwards in the capacity of Chief of Artillery of the Fourth Army Corps, proved himself fully worthy of the commission of Major of Artillery, which he had but a short time before received. He was frequently commended by [redacted]

superior in command, and was highly respected by his men as a brave and efficient officer. Few artillery commanders have merited more of the country, and his name will appear with commendation in the pages of the future historian. He was mustered out at Cleveland, Aug. 10, 1865.

Post Office address, Cleveland, Ohio.

CHARLES W. SCOVILLE.

Entered the Battery organization as a private, in the fall of '61, in which capacity he continued, for a short time, when he was promoted to Sergeant. He became 2nd Lieutenant in April, 1862, his commission dating from the 17th of that month. A short time after he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and was second in command at the battle of Stone River, his horse being shot under him at that place. He served with distinction through the various campaigns of the Battery to Atlanta and back; was in command at the battle of Peach-Tree Creek; wounded at Franklin, in the breast, by a musket ball, his life being saved by the folds of his overcoat. He was promoted to Captain, December 1st, 1864, and continued in command during the remainder of the service. He was universally beloved by the men of his command, and will ever be held by them in affectionate remembrance. He was a brave and efficient officer, prompt and daring in action, and inflexible in preserving discipline.

Mustered out at Cleveland in the early part of August, 1865.

Post Office address, Cleveland, Ohio.

EDMUND B. BELDING.

Was made 1st Sergeant of the Battery in the fall of '61; was promoted to 2d Lieut. April 17th, '62, and soon after became 1st Lieut. Being ranking officer he was in command at the battle of Stone River, and deserves much credit for his courage and perseverance during that engagement. He continued with the Battery, and participated in the battle of Chickamauga, and was wounded in both wrists, in the charge of Sunday morning, September 20th. June the 2d, '64, he was detailed as a member of the Military Commission, in session at Nashville, in which capacity he continued until July, 1865. Was promoted to Captain in December, '64, and assigned to Battery E, 1st O. V. L. A., but being unfit for field service, was retained at Nashville.

Mustered out 17th July, 1865, at Camp Dennison.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

RODLAND G. DAY

Enlisted as a private in fall of '61; was afterwards promoted to Corporal, in which capacity he served until July, '62, when he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant; he received his commission as 1st Lieutenant in the spring of '64, and was assigned to Battery—and finally became Regimental Quartermaster.

Mustered out in July, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

P. O., Ravenna, O.

BUDMAN K. DAVIS.

Enlisted as private in the Battery in the fall of '61; became Sergeant April 18th, following, and continued in that capacity until after the Battery veteraned. At the battle of Chickamauga, his hat was carried away by a solid shot, but he escaped uninjured; was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant, April 4th, '61, and transferred to Battery F., 1st O. V. L. A.; again promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and re-transferred to Battery A.

Mustered out at Cleveland, July 31, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

WILLIAM W. SMITH.

Enlisted in Battery in the fall of '61, as a private, and was soon after promoted to Corporal, to Sergeant, September 21st, '63, in place of Lake, killed, and to 2nd Lieutenant, November 6th, '64, and to Battery F., 1st O. V. L. A. He was thoroughly skilled in the science of gunnery, in all its branches, and it is a pleasure to record his merited promotion. Resigned June 8d, '65, and returned home.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

ALBERT B. BECKLEY.

Entered the service as 1st Lieutenant of the Battery in the fall of '61, and afterwards resigned, his resignation being accepted April 25th, 1862.

CHARLES G. MASON.

Entered the service as 2nd Lieutenant of the Battery in the fall of '61, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant April 17th, '62; tendered his resignation, which was accepted April 25, 1862.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

BENJAMIN F. PITMAN.

Enlisted in the three months service, and re-enlisted in the Battery as artificer in the fall of '61; was discharged by order of Gen. Buell, January 31, '62, to accept appointment as Assistant Surgeon, U. S. V., and served in the Battery on detached duty. He was a kind and faithful officer, and discharged his duty to the satisfaction of the company.

Resigned in the spring of '63.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

HENRY C. GRANT.

Was promoted from Orderly Sergeant in Battery D, to 2d Lieutenant Battery A, joining his command in the spring of '64, at Nashville, and served with it in the campaigns of that year. Was for a time A. A. I. G., fourth sub-district, Middle Tennessee; was subsequently promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and assigned to another Battery in the 1st O. V. L. A., where he served until his discharge.

Post Office address, Cuyahoga Falls, O.

ALBERT REIGLER.

Enlisted in Col. Barnett's regiment, three months service, April 19th, '61; was in the engagements at Laurel Hill and Carrick's Ford. After expiration of term of service, re-enlisted in Battery E, 1st O. V. L. A.; participated in the battle of Stone River, wounded, taken prisoner and forwarded to Richmond. Was paroled and sent to Annapolis and lodged in hospital, where he remained three months. Rejoined his Battery June 7th, 1863. Was promoted 2d Lieutenant May 18th, 1864, and assigned to Battery A, and there served until mustered out of service.

CHARLES H. RANDALL

Was promoted from Q. M. Sergeant of the regiment to 2d Lieutenant of Battery A, and was always on detached duty; for a long time was in Ordnance office at Murfreesboro; was afterwards made Adjutant of the regiment by Col. Barnett. Resigned in February, 1864.

Post Office address, Cleveland, O.

LEWIS B. MAXWELL.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization; was sick for a short time while at Louisville; was promoted to Corporal October 4th, '61, to Sergeant September 25th, 1863, and to 1st Sergeant November 6, 1864, and to 2nd Lieutenant May 2d, 1865, but was never mustered into service as such, as it came so near the time of the whole Battery being discharged. He has always been with the Battery since its organization, with but very few exceptions. While at Gallatin, he received an accidental fracture of left arm which gave him a furlough of thirty days, after he had received his commission as Lieutenant. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.
P. O. address, Randolph, O.

PRIVATES.**A****SOLOMON C. ANDREWS.**

Entered the U. S. service at the Battery's organization in the fall of '61, and was in the marches through Kentucky and Tennessee; was captured in the rout of the right wing Dec. 31st, at Stone River, and sent to Richmond, Va.; was confined there eleven days, when he was exchanged at City Point. Returning to the Company, was detained at Murfreesboro on duty for a short time in one of the Forts, joining the Battery at Tullahoma, August 5, 1863. Was ambulance driver in the march South and through the Chickamauga Battle. Veteraned, and in the Atlanta campaign was caisson driver. On the return march from Atlanta, was detailed to work at his trade at Art'y

Brigade Headquarters, Pulaski, rejoining the Battery again at Gallatin, T., March 17th, 1865. Was discharged at Cleveland, O., the 31st of July, 1865.

Post Office address, Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., O.

SHERMAN J. ALLEN.

Entered the U. S. service in the fall of '62; was detailed at Louisville, Ky., to go to Munfordsville, and was in the battle fought there on the 14th and 16th of Sept., 1862; taken prisoner, paroled and sent to Ohio, joining the Battery for the first time at Camp Sill. From Camp Drake was sent to hospital, rejoining the Battery again at Tullahoma. Was in the battle of Chickamauga, and through East Tennessee; took veteran furlough. Was driver and gunnery in the Atlanta campaign, and the return march to Nashville, via Spring Hill and Franklin, T. Was discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.
Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O.

FREDERICK H. ADAMS.

Entered the U. S. service in the fall of '62. Was detailed at Louisville, Ky., to go to Munfordsville, and was in the battle fought there on the 14th and 16th of Sept., 1862; taken prisoner, paroled and sent to Ohio, joining the Battery for the first time at Camp Sill. Was driver on gun at Liberty Gap, and on the Forge at Chickamauga. Took veteran furlough at East Tennessee. Returning, was left sick in hospital at Louisville, joining the Battery May 9th, 1864, at Tunnel Hill, Ga. Was then with the Battery as far as Dallas, when he was sent to Div. Field Hospital, and did not join again until the Battery was in front of Atlanta. In the return march drove ambulance to Nashville. Was discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O.

CALVIN ALLEN.

Previous to enlistment in the Battery, was in the service in Virginia, and was captured at the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He joined the Battery at Tullahoma, T., and since the battle of Chickamauga, has not been heard of, though it is supposed that he was taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, and there died in the latter part of 1863.

DE WITT C. ALLEN.

Entered the U. S. service, joining the Battery at the beginning of its veteran service, and was with it in all the skirmishes and battles to the Chattahoochee River, in the Atlanta campaign. On the 2d of July, was sent to the hospital, joining the Battery again near Atlanta, the 23d. Since which time served with the Battery in all its operations. Was discharged the 31st day of July, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

B**HIRAM BENTLEY.**

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery in the fall of 1861, and with but slight interruption served faithfully with it, as driver and cannoneer, until the expiration of his term of service. Being one of the number who did not veteran, was left at Knoxville, doing duty with the ammunition train to Kenesaw Mountain, June 24th, 1864; after which time, he again served with the Battery. Was discharged at Chattanooga, the 12th of Sept., 1864.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

AUSTIN D. BISHOP.

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery in the fall of '61. Was at Shiloh and the long marches through Ky. and Tenn. For a few days before the battle of Stone River was in hospital at Nashville. In the battle of Stone River was wounded in the left leg by a musket-ball, and taken prisoner, was paroled on the field and soon after sent to Camp Chase and home. He joined the Battery again at Cotton Port, East Tenn., Nov. 8th, 1863. Veteraned, took furlough, and was in the Atlanta campaign to Peach-Tree Creek; was wounded here while in action by a musket-ball which passed downward into his face between the left cheek bone and nose through his mouth, taking out one tooth, and on through his right arm, making a shocking wound. He was then sent back to Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and Camp Dennison, joining the Battery again Oct. 30, 1864, at Chattanooga. Was with the Battery at Spring Hill and Franklin, T. Was discharged the 31st of July, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Ravenna, Portage Co., O.

PHILO BIERCE.

Entered the U. S. service at the Battery's organization; was in the marches, skirmishes and battles of 1862-3 in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in a skirmish in East Tennessee, at Blythe's Ferry, the 13th of Nov. 1863; was hit with a rebel shell while lying down upon his side that badly mangled his left arm and took off his left leg above the ankle, tearing his boot from his right foot, shattering his heel. The arm and left leg were both amputated, leaving him a cripple for life. The leg, below the knee, the arm, above the elbow. He was sent to the hospital; finally reached Cleveland, O., where he was discharged for disability, the 29th of August, 1862. To such men the nation owes a debt of gratitude, and it now remains to see what shall be the recompense for the sacrifice and suffering they have endured for their country's benefit.

Post Office address, Windham, Portage Co., O.

CARMIN R. BRIGGS.

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery in the fall of '61, and continued with it to near Corinth, and soon after at the hospital ; was discharged the 20th day of May, '62, by order of Gen. Halleck.

LEVI BEANS.

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery at its organization, and continued with it to near Corinth, and soon after at the hospital ; was discharged the 20th of May, '62, by order of Gen. Halleck.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

ALLEN BEANS.

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery in the fall of 1861, and was in its operations through Kentucky and Tennessee. Was in the battle of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Since which time he has never been heard from. He was supposed to have been killed in the battle of Sunday, the 20th, by a rebel shell, while in a log house on the field, as he was last seen there by Capt. Goodspeed, who saw shell passing through the building, but he might have left it before this ; if so, he must have been killed elsewhere on the field before night, as not the least trace of him has ever been found anywhere.

ALPHEUS S. BLOOMFIELD.

Entered the U. S. service at the Battery's organization and shared its fortunes in all the long marches in 1862—3. For a short time was sick at Murfreesboro, during the engagement at Liberty Gap. Veteraned, and served with the Battery in all its engagements in the whole of the Atlanta campaign, and in those at Spring Hill and Franklin. With the single exception of Liberty Gap, has always been present. Was discharged the 31st of July, 1865, at Cleveland. O.

Post Office address, Marlboro, Stark Co., O.

JAMES A. BARR.

Entered the U. S. service in the fall of '61, and has been with the Battery in all its skirmishes, battles, and long marches of 1862—3. Veteraned, and followed the Battery through the Atlanta campaign and the return trip before Hood's army. Was promoted to Corporal Sept. 25, 1864. Has always been with the Battery in all its varying fortunes.

Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O.

JAMES H. D. BARR.

Joined the U. S. service at the Battery's organization, and shared the hardships and privations of its long, dusty, disagreeable marches, three times over the States of Kentucky and Tennessee,—in all the engagements, and having veteraned, served as cannoneer in the campaigns to and from Atlanta. Was discharged July 31, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O. [REDACTED]

HENRY T. BARR.

Entered the U. S. service in the fall of '62, joined the Battery at Louisville, Ky. Was in the long march through Kentucky, and in the rout of the right wing at the Battle of Stone River, on the morning of the 31st of December, was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond by way of Atlanta, Montgomery and Knoxville. Was confined in the filthy prisons of Richmond eleven days, when he was exchanged at City Point, rejoining the Battery again at Camp Sill. Was at the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. In consequence of not placing his name upon the veteran roll, he lost his furlough of thirty days. During the absence of the others, he performed light duty at Knoxville, with others that had to remain. Was in all the engagements of the Battery in the Atlanta Campaign, and in the actions at Spring Hill and Franklin. Was discharged at Cleveland, O., the 31st of July, 1865.

Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O.

CHARLES BILLINGS.

Joined the U. S. service at the organization of the Battery, and served faithfully with it in all its operations with the slight exception of a few days while convalescent at Louisville, Ky. in the fall '62. He joined the Battery at Nashville by marching through from Louisville with Wilder's Brigade. Was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Veteraned, and was in the whole of the Georgia campaign, and in all the duties of the company while in the U. S. service. Was discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O.

LEVERETT C. BLUSH,

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery in the fall of 1861, and continued with it in the three marches over the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

In the march during the fall of 1862, was taken prisoner near Tyree Springs, Tenn. Was held three days, when he was re-captured by our cavalry. During the rout of the right wing at the Battle of Stone River, Dec. 31st, was taken prisoner, and sent to Richmond via Atlanta, Montgomery and Knoxville. After remaining eleven days in the prisons of Richmond was exchanged via City Point, joining the Battery at Murfreesboro. Was in the engagement at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Was promoted to corporal August 13th, 1863. Veteraned—and served in all the battles and skirmishes of the Battery in the Atlanta Campaign. On the 13th of Sept., 1864, was again promoted to Sergeant, in which duty he promptly served during the balance of his service. Was discharged the 31st day of July, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co., O.

JACOB F. BRODE.

Enlisted in the U. S. service as a recruit to the Battery, in the fall of '62. At Louisville, Ky., was detailed to go to

Munfordsville. Was in the engagement there on the 14th and 16th of Sept., 1862, and taken prisoner, paroled and sent home, joining the Battery for the first time at Camp Sill. At Murfreesboro was sent to the hospital on the 13th day of June, 1863, and the following Sept. was transferred to the Veterans Reserve Corps.

MARION F. BARBER.

Enlisted in the U. S. service as a recruit to the Battery, in the fall of '62, joining it at Louisville, Ky. Was in the skirmish at "Dog Walk," Ky. and the battle of Stone River. While in Camp Sill, was suddenly attacked with Typhoid fever, and was sent to the hospital at Murfreesboro, where he died, Feb. 3d 1863. Though with the company but a short time, he left a name as a soldier untarnished.

WILLIS M. BURROUGHS.

Entered the U. S. service in the summer of 1863, as a recruit to the Battery, joining it at Tullahoma, Tenn. Was at the battle of Chickamauga, and received a slight wound in the leg. Having taken the veteran furlough and returned with the rest of the company to Nashville, was seized with the small pox, having a severe time with it, badly pitting his face. As soon as he was able, he joined the Battery again in front of Atlanta, Aug. 14th, 1864, since which time has been with the Battery in all its operations. Was discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wis.

FRANCIS BROWN.

Entered the U. S. service in the fall of '62 as a recruit to the Battery. At Louisville, Ky., was detailed and sent to Munfordsville, and in the battle fought there on the 14th and 16th of Sept., 1862; was taken prisoner, paroled, and sent to Columbus, Ohio, where he was discharged for disability, the 24th of June, 1863.

Post Office address, Parma, Cuyahoga Co., O.

HENRY E. BROWN.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the winter of '63, joining the veterans at Nashville, and was with the Battery throughout its entire trip to Atlanta and return to Nashville and Gallatin, T. Was discharged at Cleveland, O., the 31st of July, 1865.

Post Office address, Parma, Cuyahoga Co., O.

WIRAM K. BOLSTER.

Enlisted in the U. S. service as a recruit to the Battery in the early part of '64. Was in the Atlanta campaign to near the Chattahoochie River. Was here sent to the hospital, again joining the Battery at Pulaski, Tenn., the 20th of Nov. Since which time has been constantly with the Battery. Was discharged July 31, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Sutton's Corners, Crawford Co., [redacted]

AMAZIAH BROOKS.

Enlisted in the early part of '64 as a recruit to the Battery, and was with it through the Atlanta campaign as far as Dallas. Was then sent to the hospital; finally reached Louisville, Ky., and while convalescent performed guard duty at different points with prisoners. Joined the Battery again at Gallatin, Tenn., June 3d, 1865. Was discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31, 1865.

Post Office address, Sutton's Corners, Crawford Co., Penn.

HENRY G. BRADLEY.

Joined the Battery as a recruit in the spring of '64, and was in the Atlanta campaign to Dallas. Was here sent to the hospital, joining the company at Atlanta. For the balance of the time was always with the Battery. Was discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Berea, Cuyahoga Co., O.

WALTER H. BARROWS.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the latter part of '63, joining the veterans at Nashville, and in the entire campaigns to Atlanta and return was one of the cannoneers. Was discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga Co., O.

ALORA BOOSINGER.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in Jan. '64, and has been in all its engagements, marches and skirmishes, to the time of his discharge at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Kent, Portage Co., O.

C

CHARLES P. CUMMINGS.

Entered the U. S. service in the fall of '61 in the Battery, and continued with it in its march to Shiloh. At Florence, Ala., was sent to the hospital, joining the Battery again in its countermarch at Nashville. He then kept with it to Louisville, when he was again left in hospital, rejoining the Battery at Mill Creek. Was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in all the engagements to Atlanta, and those of Spring Hill and Franklin. Was promoted to Corp'l Sept. 13th, 1864, and to Serg't Nov. 6th, 1864, vice J. J. Shreader appointed Q. M. Was discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st 1865.

Post Office address, Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn.

CYRUS CUMMINGS.

Entered the U. S. service as a recruit to the Battery in the spring of '64, and followed it in the Atlanta campaign to the Chattahoochee River; was taken sick and ~~was sent~~ to the

hospital at Chattanooga, and there died on the 29th of January, 1865.

LORENZO R. CUMMINGS.

Entered the U. S. service as a recruit to the Battery in the spring of '64, and was in the great campaign to Atlanta, and back as far as Snake Creek Gap; was here sent to the hospital, and finally to Chattanooga and home. For a long time was in the general hospital at Cleveland, O. Was there discharged the 30th of May, 1865.

Post Office address, Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn.

SEYMOUR CUMMINGS.

Enlisted in the U. S. service as a recruit to the Battery in the spring of '64, joining the Battery at Kingston, unwell, and remained with it only one day, when he was sent to the field hospital, thence to Chattanooga and Nashville, rejoining the Battery at Kenesaw Mountain, since which time has always been with it in all its operations. Was discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn.

GEORGE W. CUMMINGS.

Entered the U. S. service as a recruit to the Battery in the early part of '64, and followed it to Atlanta in the great campaign. Was here sent to the hospital to Chattanooga, Nashville, and eventually home, rejoining the company again at Gallatin, Tenn., the 24th of Feb. Was discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn.

THOMAS CORWIN.

Enlisted in the U. S. service with the Battery, in the fall of '61. Was in the marches and countermarches of the Battery in '62. During this march, when near Tyree Springs, Tenn., in Nov., himself in company with Harrison McDowell, while taking a shorter road or path over a hill, captured a rebel Lieutenant, his horse and equipments. He was well armed, the boys were not. The Lieut. was making note of the number and kind of troops passing, for the benefit of Gen. Bragg. With a great deal of boldness as they approached the Lieut. he took them to be armed, and upon their demand, surrendered to them his arms and horse. The boys marched their prisoner to the commanding officer of the brigade. For a long time Col. Gibson rode the horse, a very fine animal, at the head of his command. The boys were in nowise rewarded for this act. Hundreds have been granted commissions as rewards for such service, whose deeds were no greater than this. Corwin was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and was in the Atlanta campaign as far as Dallas, where he was relieved for the purpose of reporting to Chattanooga, where he [redacted] charged from expiration of service, Sept. 12th, 1864.

SHERLOCK B. CUTHBERT.

Enlisted in the U. S. service with the Battery in the fall of '61. Was in the marches and countermarches in Ky. and Tenn. At Shiloh received a slight scratch from a musket ball ; and in the rout of the right wing on the morning of December 31st, at battle of Stone River, was wounded quite severely in the thigh. Was sent to Hospital at Nashville, and finally to Cleveland, O. Joined the Battery again at Tullahoma in July, 1863. Was in the battle of Chickamauga. On the 21st of September, 1863, was promoted to Corporal, and in East Tennessee re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in the whole of the duties of the campaign to Atlanta and return, to the time of muster out of service. Was discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Freedom, Portage Co., O.

THOMAS CARR.

Joined the Battery at its organization in the fall '61, serving as cannoneer and driver to Shiloh and Duck River. Accompanied the Battery in the capacity of harness maker through all the campaigns of 1862-3-4, and returned to regular duty when the Battery reached Gallatin, Tennessee. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Edinburgh, Portage Co., O.

GEORGE W. CLINE.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization, participating in its movements in Kentucky and Tennessee ; re-enlisted as veteran in East Tennessee ; returned with the Battery to Nashville where he sickened and died with the small pox, the 26th of March, 1864. Was respected by his comrades and officers as a faithful soldier.

JOHN H. CLINE.

Enlisted with the Battery at its organization, participating in its movements in Kentucky and Tennessee, until the spring of 1863 ; at Camp Drake was sent to the hospital, remaining until near the expiration of service. Discharged at Chattanooga the 12th of September, 1864, having been on duty a short time in the Ordnance office.

Post Office address, Ravenna, Portage Co., O.

CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization, acting as cannoner until the fall of 1862 ; at Louisville, Ky., joined the baggage wagons, and was captured with them near Bardstown, by Morgan's cavalry and paroled ; joining the Battery at Murfreesboro, participating in the engagements of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; re-enlisted as a veteran in East Tennessee, and followed the Battery in the Atlanta campaign to the Chattahoochie River ; here sent to the hospital, rejoining the company in Atlanta ; was in the engagements of Spring Hill and Franklin ; and was in all the duties of the Battery at Gallatin up to

the time of muster out. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Cleveland, O.

GEORGE CROCKER.

Was enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '61, participating in all its duties in Kentucky and Tennessee, with the exception of a short time while in hospital at Tuscumbia; rejoined the Battery again in November, 1862; at the battle of Stone River was captured and sent to Richmond, there paroled and sent through the lines at City point, reaching the company again at Murfreesboro; was in the engagements of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; at the latter place was slightly wounded in the charge of Sunday, and while at the hospital that night, was again taken prisoner and sent to Richmond via Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Raleigh and Petersburgh; in Smith Prison lay in close confinement thirty-four days; then in close confinement at Danville, Va., for five months; during the last two months of the time was dangerously sick with the small pox; he had hardly recovered, when he was packed in old cattle cars and sent to Andersonville, Ga., where he died in what was called a hospital, the 11th day of June, 1864. George was a true patriot, and died like a hero, a sacrifice for his country's rights. He was buried in the Andersonville grave yard, where over thirteen thousand other brave soldiers lie. To the last moment he upheld the policy of the government, though he had suffered death by inches, and though it cost his life, he was unyielding in those principles which he thought right and just. Such soldiers are worthy of mention and memory.

JAMES COURTNEY.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization; from Camp Nevins, Ky., was sent to hospital, and again at Athens, Tenn.; was in the engagement at Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in the Atlanta campaign to Kenesaw Mountain, where he was mortally wounded on the 23d day of June, 1864, by a sharpshooter, the ball passing through his bowels; he lived only nine hours after it. He was buried on the field near the general hospital.

EDWARD CAIN.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61; participated in the marches through Kentucky and Tennessee. At the rout of the right wing in the battle of Stone River was taken prisoner, and sent to Richmond, and in a few days was paroled and sent through the lines at City Point, again joining the Battery at Camp Sill; was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; re-enlisted as a veteran, continuing in the Atlanta campaign to Dallas; here; one day, while leisurely lying in his tent, not far from the enemy's line of works, was wounded in the head and arm by a musket ball; was sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, at which place was discharged upon expiration of service, September 12th, 1864.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

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Organization, and served
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nia. His was expressed to

Battery's organization.

Movements in Kentucky
Stone River, Liberty
Nashville after the veteran
time was hindered in
December 3d, 1864, by
loss of power in

Garage Co., O.

PERLAIN.

Battery in the fall of '61 ;
sick at Shelbyville, and
rejoining the Bat-
talion has been with it in
campaigns to the time of
his at Cleveland, O.
Garage Co., O.

MYER.

Battery in the fall of '62.
been sick and sent to
Recovering his health he
service under General Ellet,
No. 89, War Department
number 10, was kil-
led shot, the 26th of April,

WATTS.

Recruit to the Battery in the
at Lawrenceburg, 8th of
Stone River, Liberty Gap
sentry was in the works near
Stevenson, with convul-
sions to Nashville, for new
with Wilson Davidson,
Tenn. After the veteran
or baggage through the
march to Nashville ; also,
discharged at Cleveland, O..

Garage Co., O.

WATTS.

as a recruit to the Bat-

tery, but failed to join it until after the battle of Chickamauga ; first joined the Battery at Strawberry Plains ; was in the whole of the operations of the Atlanta campaign ; at the battle of Springhill, Tenn., November 29th, 1864, was instantly killed by a bullet from a sharpshooter.

MARVIN COLLINS.

Entered the service as a recruit to the Battery in February, 1864 ; was driven through the entire Atlanta campaign and the engagements at Springhill and Franklin. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

JEROBOAM B. CREIGHTON.

Having served three months in Western Virginia, in the beginning of the war, and afterwards on a gunboat for a few months, on the Mississippi, in February, 1864, he enlisted as a recruit to the Battery, serving with it in the movements through Georgia and Tennessee. Upon the Battery's removal to Gal-latin, from Nashville, he was severely injured by falling from the baggage wagon, from the effects of which he was in hospital from January 22d to the 7th of March, 1865. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Massillon, Stark Co., O.

LEWIS CLIP.

First entered the service in June '61, as private in the 11th O. V. I. ; was severely wounded in the left shoulder in the second battle of Bull Run, and was in consequence discharged in December, 1862. Re-enlisted in Battery A, in January, 1864, and participated in all its subsequent movements. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Elkhart, Elkhart Co., Ind.

SEELEY H. CHAPMAN.

Was discharged for disability from the 42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry ; joined the Battery at Nashville in January, 1864, and continued with it through the Georgia campaign, returning with it to Nashville in December, '64. He was here detailed as clerk at Artillery Brigade Headquarters, where he served until the middle of March following, where he was again detailed as Clerk at Head Quarters, Chief of Artillery, District of Middle Tennessee. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Kent, Portage Co., O.

MONROE A. COBURN.

Enlisted in the 23d N. Y. I., in the spring of '61 ; was engaged in seven of the most hotly contested battles on the Potomac, and was discharged at the expiration of his term of service. Re-enlisted in the Battery in January 1864, and continued with it through the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the battles of Spring Hill and Franklin. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Elmira, New York.

ROBERT J. CROCKET.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61 ; marched with it through Kentucky and Tennessee ; participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; was veteraned ; took part in Atlanta campaign as far as Kenesaw Mountain, where he was wounded in the arm near the right shoulder ; was sent back to hospitals, reaching Louisville where he remained when the Battery was discharged.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

CUMFORT E. CHAFFEE.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization ; was made Corporal, October 4th, '61; was sent to hospital near Shiloh, whence he returned home ; was forwarded to Louisville with recruits of '62 ; detailed to act as gunner at Munfordsville ; taken prisoner, paroled and sent home ; rejoined the Battery at Murfreesboro; engaged in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; and was in the Atlanta campaign. Discharged September 24th, 1864, at Chattanooga.

Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O.

ALBERT D. CLARKE.

Enlisted in the three months service in 7th O. V. I. ; joined the Battery in the fall of '61, and continued with it until the expiration of his term of service. Was made Sergeant August 6th, 1861, and subsequently acted as Orderly in place of Shaw, absent on recruiting service. Discharged September 12th, 1864, at Chattanooga.

Post Office address, Kent, Portage Co., O.

VERUS A. CLARK.

Entered the Battery in the fall of '61 ; was made Q. M. Sergeant October 4th, following ; was in the marches to Shiloh and return to Louisville ; was captured and paroled by Morgan near Bardstown, Ky., in October '62, while in charge of Battery baggage wagons, and returned home. Rejoined the Battery at Camp Sill ; was again captured July 1st, 1863, while searching for forage, by a small squad of cavalry ; was marched to Knoxville ; thence sent by rail to Richmond ; was paroled among the last that were exchanged for more than a year. Rejoined the Battery in November, 1864, and continued with it until expiration of term of service. Discharged September 12th, 1864, at Chattanooga.

Post Office address, Earlsville, Portage Co., O.

GEO. H. DAVIS.

Entered the service in the fall of '61 ; left the Battery in the fall of '62, near Battle Creek, and was reported as a deserter. Was last heard of in Washington, D. C., January 20th, 1863.

JAMES J. DAVIS.

Joined the Battery as a recruit early in '64 ; continued with it in the Atlanta campaign to near Dallas ; was sent to hospital

tal ; died in Nashville, July 17th, '64, and was buried in the cemetery at that place.

GEORGE H. DUTTER.

Entered the three months' service under Cotter ; after serving his enlisted term in Western Virginia, he joined the Battery at its organization, and continued with it in various capacities until he was discharged at Chattanooga in September, 1864, at the expiration of term of service.

JAMES H. DUTTER.

Joined the Battery at Louisville, in the fall of '62, as a recruit ; being sick, was left at Lawrenceburg, Ky., October 8, and was captured the same day, paroled and sent home. Returned to the Battery at Camp Drake, and remained with it as teamster until it was mustered out of service July 31st, 1865.

JEREMIAH DUTTER.

Joined the Battery as a recruit at Louisville, in the fall of '62, and was in the march to Nashville, was left in hospital at that place when the army advanced upon Murfreesboro, and was discharged for disability, March 17th, 1863.

WILLIAM H. DUTTER.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62 ; was detailed to Munfordsville, participating in the engagement the 14th and 16th of September ; was captured and paroled. Joined the Battery at Murfreesboro, took part in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; he was mortally wounded in the bowels by a musket ball during the terrific charge upon the Battery on the morning of September 20th, 1863. He died in rebel hands on Tuesday morning following, and was buried on the battle field near the general hospital.

MICHAEL DURVIRE.

Entered the service in '61 ; was with the Battery in all its field duties during the year '62-3. Being injured by falling from a car in the spring of '64, did not advance with the Battery, but subsequently joined it at Kingston, Ga., and continued with it in the campaigns to and from Atlanta ; was married at Gallatin, Tenn., and discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

HOMER K. DUNBAR.

Entered the service at the time of the organization of the Battery, remained with it but a short time, when he was discharged for disability, May 27, 1862.

RICHARD DUNNING.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61, was afterwards promoted to Corporal, which position he held until August 13th, 1863, at which time he was reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service, September 24th, 1864.

Post Office address, Richfield, O.

HENRY M. DAVIDSON.

Joined the U. S. service in the fall of '62, as a recruit to the Battery at Louisville, Ky.; was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; was taken prisoner at the latter place at midnight of the 21st of September, 1863, while taking care of wounded men belonging to the Battery; was shipped to Richmond via Atlanta. Was in confinement thirty-four days in Smith Prison. Was transferred to Danville, Va., and remained in confinement there for five months, acting as hospital steward of prison No. 6, of that place, from the 29th of December, 1863, to the 14th of April, 1864; was sent to Andersonville, Ga., arriving there the 20th of April, 1864; was in the filthy stockade for thirty-six days; was then paroled as Surgeon's Clerk, in which capacity he acted until his escape, soon after the occupation of Atlanta by Sherman. On the 22d of September, encountered Hood's army, sixteen miles from Atlanta and six from Sherman's picket line; was captured through the negligence of one of his party, and examined on the supposition of his being a spy, and returned to Andersonville. Was forwarded to Savannah, where he remained sixteen days, then sent to Millen, Ga., and remained in that prison thirty-four days. Was one of the fortunate twelve out of twenty-five who drew lots for exchange; was paroled and reached Annapolis, Md., on the 26th of November, 1864, by steamship from Savannah. Rejoined the Battery at Nashville on the 19th of January, 1865, acted as Ordnance Sergeant at Gallatin, Tenn., till 21st of May, 1865; when was detailed as Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office of the Department until the 1st of July, and from the 5th of July to the 23d, was Clerk at the Headquarters 4th Sub District Middle Tennessee Previous to being captured was company clerk. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

EDWARD K. DAVIDSON.

Entered the U. S. service for three years, in the fall of '62; when at Park Barracks, Ky., offered his services as one of the number to go to Munfordsville, Ky., to reinforce the garrison at that place; in the battle which took place there on the 14th of September, 1862; while handling the trail of the twenty-four pounder, a musket ball struck the piece, and glancing, hit him in the left side, passing downward into his body; he lingered thirty-eight days, and died the 22d of October, 1862, having never seen the Battery; was buried near the fort where he received his mortal wound, and a white marble slab marks his last resting place.

WILSON DAVIDSON, JUN.

Enlisted in the three years service as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62; joining it at Louisville; was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. After the latter battle was sent with others to Stevenson with horses; was then sent to Nashville to procure new horses. Returned ~~without~~ them to Bridgeport, from whence he marched to the ~~front~~

in East Tennessee. After the veteran furlough, joined the Battery ; was in the Atlanta campaign as far as Resacca ; where he was severely wounded by a premature discharge of the gun ; losing the three first fingers of the left hand, and being badly burned in the face. Being sent back to the hospital, he was finally transferred to Company G, 15th Regiment V. R. C., and from the middle of December, 1864, was employed to guard rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, Chicago, making, meantime, one trip to Aikens' Landing, near Richmond, with rebel prisoners for exchange. Discharged at Springfield, Ill., July 12th, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

BURT E. DENNISON.

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery at its organization as Bugler ; served in that capacity with it to Camp Drake ; veteraned with the Battery in East Tennessee, acting as hospital steward of the Battery in the campaign to Atlanta as far as Kingston ; was here sent to the hospital and soon discharged to accept promotion as hospital steward in U. S. A., August 18th, 1864. Since his promotion has been on duty at Jeffersonville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., and at the discharge of the Battery was doing duty at the Head Quarters Medical Director's Office, Louisville.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

MATTHEW DOLE.

Joined the Battery as a recruit in February, 1864 ; served with it in the whole campaign to and from Atlanta, participating in all the actions of the Battery. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Atwater, Portage Co., O.

ELIAS DWYER.

Entered the service as a recruit to the Battery in '64 ; was left sick at Nashville, and rejoined the Battery near "Rocky Face" Ridge the 8th of May, and again sent to hospital at Ackworth ; was in the battles of Resacca and Dallas, Ga. ; was assigned to the V. R. C., April 1st, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

E

LESTER A. ELSTER.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61, and for a long time was sick at Nashville, and was finally discharged the 2d of July, 1863, to accept promotion as hospital steward in U. S. A.

JACOB B. ECKHERT.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in '64 ; and joined it at Dalton and continued with it as far as Atlanta, when he was sent to hospitals in various places, rejoining the Battery again at Gallatin, Tenn., May 4th, 1865. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Abbeyville, Medina Co., O.

JOHN EDWARDS.

Joined the Battery as a recruit in February, 1864 ; participating in its actions in the campaign to the front of Atlanta ; was then sent back to hospital and finally to Murfreesboro, where he was detailed as nurse in the hospital, rejoining the Battery at Nashville, January 20th, 1865. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

ERASTUS B. EDSON.

Entered the service as a recruit to the Battery in '64, joining it at Nashville ; was with it to the front of Atlanta ; was sent to hospital, rejoining the Battery January 17th, 1865, at Nashville. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

EVAN EVANS.

Enlisted January 9th, 1864, and was assigned to the Battery, joining it at the Chattahoochee River, and continued with it until the time of his discharge at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

F

ANDREW D. FINCH.

Entered the Battery at its organization, and has been in its active duties ever since, with the exception of a short time, while sick, in the spring of '62 : was taken prisoner at the battle of Stone River, and sent to Richmond via Atlanta, Montgomery and Knoxville ; confined eleven days in the prisons of Richmond, when he was paroled and sent through the lines at City Point, rejoining the Battery at Camp Sill. Was in the engagements of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; veteraned and was in the whole of the Atlanta campaign ; was promoted to artificer September 24th, 1864, serving in that capacity since, with the exception of the time during a short furlough. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Hinkley, Medina Co., O.

ABRAHAM FIFER.

Entered the three years service with the Battery in the fall of '61, and has been with it ever since, performing duty chiefly as teamster ; veteraned, and was in all the field operations of the Battery during the campaigns of 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Georgetown, Columbiana Co., O.

JACOB FIFER,

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '61 ; being sick at Lawrenceburg, Ky., was left the 8th of October, where he was captured on the same evening, paroled and sent home, rejoining the Battery again at Camp Sill ; was driver on the gun at the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. In the

campaigns of Georgia during 1864, was driver on the Battery wagon. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Georgetown, Columbiana Co., O.

WILLIAM FIFER.

Entered the service in the Battery as a recruit in '64, and for a short time was sick at Nashville, rejoining the Battery at Kenesaw Mountain ; he continued with it during the balance of its campaigns as driver and cook. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Georgetown, Columbiana Co., O.

JOHN F. FOLEY.

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery in the fall of '61, and faithfully served with his gun squad in all its marches, skirmishes and battles from its organization. Was promoted to Corporal September 25th, 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Edinburg, Portage Co., O.

NELSON FULLER.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization ; was driver on Battery wagon to Shiloh and return to Louisville. Being kicked by a mule was sent to hospital at Louisville, and rejoined the Battery at Lost River in fall of '62 ; was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga—veteranized ; was in the Georgia campaign to Kenesaw Mountain ; from which place was sent to hospital at Marietta, and finally to Ohio. Rejoined the Battery at Gallatin, in April, 1865. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Kent, Portage Co., O.

ELIAS FULLER.

Joined the Battery at its organization, serving with it but a short time, being discharged at Louisville, October 9th, 1861, for disability.

MARION FULLER.

Entered the service as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62 ; was sick for some time at the hospital, Louisville ; joined the Battery at Mill Creek, and participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; in company with others was sent to Stevenson with horses, and from there to Nashville to procure new ones ; returned to Bridgeport, and marched to the Battery at Knoxville ; took part in the campaigns to Atlanta and return during the summer of 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

THOMAS C. FERRIMAN.

Entered the service a recruit to the Battery in February, '64, having been in various hospitals, finally joined the command at Nashville in December, 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31, 1865.

Post Office address, Brunswick, Medina Co., O.

WALLACE W. FURRY.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the early part of January, '64, joining it at Nashville. Filled post No. 4 from Kenesaw Mountain to Atlanta and through the return trip to Nashville. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Kent, Portage Co., O.

GEORGE D. FISHER.

Entered the service in December, 1863, as a recruit to the Battery ; was in the Georgia campaign to the right of Atlanta. Being sick was sent back to hospital at Chattanooga, where he died November 4th, 1864.

HERBERT C. FESSENDEN.

Joined the Battery as a recruit at Nashville, and participated in all of the marches, battles and skirmishes during the campaigns of 1864, to Atlanta and return. Received a short furlough while the command remained at Gallatin. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Twinsburgh, Summit Co., O.

FREDERICK J. FAIRCHILD.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in spring of '64, and participated in the duties of the Atlanta campaign to Ackworth ; was here sent to the hospital, rejoining the Battery in front of Atlanta ; was slightly wounded in the foot at the battle of Springhill, Tenn., and very severely in the other foot on the following day at the battle of Franklin ; since which time to his discharge was in hospital.

Post Office address, Edinburg, Portage Co., O.

G

JOSEPH W. GILLSON.

Joined the Battery at its organization, and served with it at Shiloh and Stone River, as cannoneer. On the morning of the retreat at the latter place, was held prisoner about an hour by the enemy, but was soon recaptured ; was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; was promoted to Corporal, October 10th, 1863. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in the whole of the campaign to Atlanta and return ; was promoted from Corporal to Sergeant, September 25th, 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Cleveland, O.

WILLIAM GARGETT.

Entered the Battery at its organization in '61 ; was sick at Green River in winter of '61-2, with typhoid fever. He then shared in the marches through Kentucky and Tennessee ; was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; was in all the active duties of his gun squad through the entire summer campaigns of 1864. Was promoted to Corporal September 13, 1865. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Hinkley, Medina Co., O.

ROBERT S. GILBREATH.

Joined the Battery at its organization, in the fall of '61, and continued with it to Shiloh, Battle Creek, and Northward as far as Bowling Green, where he died in hospital the 20th of October, 1862.

HARVEY GOODRICH.

Entered the Battery in the fall of '61, continuing with it as far as Franklin, Tenn., in the march to Shiloh, was sent back to hospital at Nashville; was discharged in accordance with G. O. No. 14, April 2d, 1862, and soon after died.

PHILIP D. GREEN.

Enlisted in the three months service, under Cotter, serving in Western Virginia at Scarey Creek. He then entered the three years' service in the fall of '61, with the Battery, and continued with it in its first march South, as far as Nashville; was discharged for disability, April 2d, 1862, in accordance with G. O. No. 14.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

LEVI GRISWOLD.

First entered the three months service under Cotter, serving his term in Western Virginia. Re-enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '61, serving with it in the first march South and back to Louisville, and South again to Nashville; was then on detached duty at Brigade Head Quarters as saddle and harness maker, rejoining the Battery in the Atlanta campaign near Pine Mountain; while serving the vent in the engagement in front of Kenesaw Mountain, the 20th of June, was wounded in the wrist and sent to the hospital. After considerable delay, was discharged for disability, May 13th, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

RUSSEL L. GROVER.

Entered the Battery at its organization; advanced with it as far South as Columbia in the Spring of '62; was sent back sick to Nashville, and was discharged for disability in August, 1862.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

VARNUM R. GREY.

Enlisted in the fall of '62, as a recruit to the Battery joining it at Louisville. On the 8th of October, was left sick at Lawrenceburg, Ky., was captured, paroled and sent home, and for a long time, was on detached duty at Camp Chase, O. Rejoined the Battery at Belle Fonte, Ala., in the fall of '63, and served with it till it was finally mustered out, with but the slight exception of a few weeks as Clerk in the hospital at Gallatin, Tenn. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.
Post Office address, Berea, Cuyahoga Co., O.

EDWARD GORDON.

Entered the Battery, '63, as a recruit to the Battery, joining it

at Tullahoma, Tenn.; sickened and was sent to the hospital, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps, March 9th, 1864.

HENRY GEER.

Entered the service with the Battery in the fall of '61; was promoted to Corporal, October 4th, 1861, and was with it in the three marches across the States of Kentucky and Tennessee; was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. At the latter place was wounded in the heel, taken prisoner at the hospital during the night, and in a few days after the battle, paroled and sent through the lines. Joined the Battery again near Ackworth in the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Peach-Tree Creek did excellent service as gunner, by a raking shot upon a column of rebels, lying in a ravine, preparatory to making a charge. Discharged upon expiration of service at Chattanooga. Veteraned, by re-enlisting in the Naval service in the West.

HORACE GREENWOOD.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery early in '64, and joined the veterans at Nashville; was in all of the engagements of the Battery throughout the Atlanta campaign, and in the return march to Nashville. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Richfield, Summit Co., O.

JULIUS C. GRIDLEY.

First enlisted as teamster in the three months service, with the 42d O. V. I. in Eastern Kentucky. Re-enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in February, '64, and served with it as driver in the campaigns to and from Atlanta. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Kent, Portage Co., O.

WILLIAM GUIST.

Enlisted in the Battery as a recruit in December, '63, and participated in all the engagements of the Battery in the Atlanta campaign, and the return march to Nashville, and all its duties while at Gallatin, Tenn. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Vermillion, Erie Co., O.

CHARLES GOODSELL.

For a time served in the 86th O. V. I.; after which he enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the early part of '64; in the Atlanta campaign served as driver on the forge, and at Jonesboro filled a post on the gun; was in the march back to Nashville, and the engagements at Spring Hill and Franklin. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Cleveland, Cuyhoga Co., O.

EDWARD L. HAYMAKER.

Joined the three years service at the organization of the Battery, serving with it at the siege of Corinth in the spring of

'62 ; while at Battle Creek was sent to the hospital at Stevenson, Ala. Rejoined the Battery in the countermarch at Nashville ; was in the long march through Kentucky ; and participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and was cannoneer in the campaigns to and from Atlanta, during the year 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

JOHN H. HONEYWELL.

Enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '61 ; was in all its engagements and marches during '62 ; was at the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; re-enlisted as a veteran, and took an active part in all of the duties in the campaign to Atlanta, and in the marches and engagements back to Nashville. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

EZRA S. HONEYWELL.

Joined the Battery as a recruit, in the latter part of February, '64, joining it at Nashville, and remained with it only five days, when he sickened and was sent to the hospital, where he died the 4th of April, 1864, having been in the service but thirty-seven days.

JOSHUA HOLLOWAY.

Enlisted in the service as a recruit to the Battery in December, '63, and continued with it in all the engagements during the campaigns of 1864. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co., O.

ALBERT HOLCOMB.

Joined the Battery at its organization, and shared its marches and countermarches in Kentucky and Tennessee ; acted Q. M. Sergeant of the Battery at Murfreesboro, during the absence of Q. M. Sergeant Clark, a paroled prisoner ; he was then clerk for Lieutenant Day, A. A. Q. M. of Artillery Brigade. On the morning of the 1st of July, '63, when near Manchester, with the army advancing upon Tullahoma, Tenn., himself in company with V. A. Clarke, while searching for forage, was captured by a small squad of cavalry, and marched through to Knoxville, and was among the last that was paroled for more than a year, and sent through the lines at City Point, Va. Rejoined the Battery at Sale Creek, Tenn. ; was detailed as Captain Goodspeed's clerk, and by that means received the benefit of the veteran furlough ; continued in the capacity of clerk till expiration of his term of service, September 24th, 1864.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

NATHAN K. HOLCOMB.

Joined the Battery at Camp Cotter as artificer, and thereafter

acted veterinary surgeon when occasion required. His services in the Battery were more particularly confined to the selection and changing of horses. He also performed much other duty in the way of errands, &c. While the veterans were home on furlough, had charge of Ordnance train at Knoxville. Discharged upon expiration of his term of service, at Chattanooga, September 24th, 1864.

Post Office address, Parma, Cuyahoga Co., O.

POLLAUS W. HOLCOMB.

Entered the Battery at its organization, and served with it as teamster in all its operations until expiration of his term of enlistment. While the boys were home on veteran furlough was orderly in ordinance trains at Knoxville. Discharged September 24th, 1864, at Chattanooga.

Post Office address, Parma, Cuyahoga Co., O.

DENON J. HICKOX.

Enlisted with the Battery in the fall of '61; was in the siege of Corinth, at the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; re-enlisted as a veteran, and was promoted to Corporal, April 4th, 1864; was soon taken down with the small pox, and died in Chattanooga, May 15th, 1864.

GEORGE HARRINGTON.

Was in the three months service in Western Virginia, after which term of service joined the Battery at its organization, and for the greater portion of his time has had in charge Cotter's horses. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and has been away on detached duty as hostler to the time of his muster out.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

WILLIAM HILL.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization, and continued with it until near Corinth; was sent to hospital and finally discharged, the 3d of October, 1862.

Post Office address, Akron, O.

CHARLES F. HALL.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61, leaving it at Camp Chase, and was discharged for disability the 2d of April, 1862.

Post Office address, Richfield, Summit Co., O.

JOHN C. HICKMAN.

Joined the Battery in August, '61; was with it but thirteen days when he deserted.

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization, and at the siege of Corinth rammed down one hundred and thirty-one rounds in rapid action, before he would allow himself to be relieved; the blood burst from his nose and ears in consequence of the

concussions. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and in those of the Atlanta campaign until expiration of his term of service. Discharged at Chattanooga, September 24th, 1864. While the boys were home on veteran furlough, was on duty with Ordnance train at Knoxville, Tenn.

JAMES HILTIBIDLE.

Entered the service as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62 ; at Louisville was sent to Munfordsville and participated in the engagements there the 14th and 18th of September ; was captured, paroled and sent home ; joined the Battery at Camp Sill ; was in the battles of Liberty Gap ; at Chickamauga received a wound in the right foot, and was sent to the hospital, rejoining the Battery in November, 1864, near Pulaski, Tenn. ; has been in all its duties ever since till mustered out. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

JAMES A. HAZEN.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62. At Louisville was detailed and sent to Munfordsville ; was in the engagement there on the 14th and 16th of September, captured, paroled and sent home, joining the Battery at Camp Sill, doing duty with it as artificer. Died in Nashville, April 3d, 1864.

GEORGE B. HEWITT.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62, with the understanding that he should have the position of Sergeant in the Battery from enlistment. There being no vacancy, was not promoted to that position until the following March. He had charge of the recruits from Cleveland to Louisville, and command of the squad sent to Munfordsville ; was in the battle there of the 14th and 16th of September ; taken prisoner, paroled and sent home ; joined the Battery for the first time at Camp Sill, and participated in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and was in the Georgia campaign, with but slight interruptions until in front of Atlanta ; was there taken sick and sent to various hospitals—reaching home. Rejoined the Battery again at Gallatin, Tenn., the 24th of February, 1865 ; while here, during the latter part of his service, was acting Lieutenant. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Berea, Cuyahoga Co., O.

HENRY HARKER.

Joined the Battery as a recruit at Tullahoma, in '63 ; was left sick there and discharged for disability, September 26th, 1863.

I

HENRY D. ISBELL.

Joined the Battery as a recruit at Louisville, in the fall of '62.

was in the long march through Kentucky. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap, and at Chickamauga, on Sunday, Sept. 20th, 1863, while ramming down a cartridge, was shot through the right lung and shoulder, from the effects of which he died in hospital at Chattanooga, the 16th day of October, 1863. He was a faithful soldier, and while manfully filling his post at the gun, was cut down in the prime of life. His remains were removed to the cemetery at Ravenna, O.

J**DAVID JAMISON.**

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61; was captured with the baggage wagons near Bardstown, Ky., and paroled, but returned to the company at Mill Creek, and in consequence of not being exchanged, did not take part in the battle of Stone River; but was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; at the latter place was wounded in the left leg. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and during the campaigns of '64, served as cannoneer. Discharged July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

THOMAS JACKSON.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in '64; for a time, served with it as artificer, sickened and was sent to the hospital; rejoining again at Atlanta, since which time has been in all the duties of the Battery, till muster out. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31, 1865.

Post Office, Rockport, Cuyahoga Co., O.

K**JOHN D. KENNARD.**

Joined the Battery at its organization in '61; was absent, sick at Louisville and Camp Nevin, after which he marched to Shiloh and back to Louisville. At the Battle of Stone River, December 31st, '62, was taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, paroled and sent through the lines at City Point. Rejoined the Battery again at Camp Sill; was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; was left sick at Kingston, in the march to East Tennessee. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and at Chattanooga, was sick in hospital in May, 1864, and did not join the Battery again until it reached Columbia, in November following; since which time has been constantly with it. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Massillon, Stark Co., O.

NICHOLAS KNAPP.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization; was absent for a short time in hospital at Camp Nevin, Ky. Was at the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in all the duties of the Battery during the campaigns of 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

FREDERICK J. KNAPP.

Enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '61, and continued with it in its first march South as far as Nashville; when he was sent to the hospital, and from there home; was discharged per G. O. Gen. Halleck, May 20th, 1862. In the fall of '62, he again enlisted in the Battery as a recruit, joining it at Louisville, Ky.; was in the field hospital sick at Murfreesboro, during the month of April, 1863. In the balance of his service, served as Bugler and mail carrier of the Battery. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31, 1865.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

DAN. R. KING.

First entered the three months' service, serving his term in Western Virginia, under Cotter. Re-enlisted in the Battery at its organization; and participated in all its marches in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, in 1862-3, serving as blacksmith when in camp. Veteranized, and was unable to return South with the rest, but afterwards followed, stopping with Battery F, one month, at Nashville, joining Battery A at Kingston, Ga.; and continued with it through the Atlanta campaign, and in the march back to Pulaski, Tenn., where he was detailed at Artillery Ordnance train, as blacksmith, until relieved, joining the Battery at Gallatin, Tenn., the 17th of March, 1865. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

HENRY KILHEFFER.

Entered the Battery at its organization; and was appointed as Artificer in October, 1861, in which capacity he served up to January, 1865, since which time performed guard duty as Corporal. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Richfield, Summit Co., O.

BENJAMIN F. KELLER.

Served in the three months service with the 7th O. V. I. in Western Virginia. Re-enlisted in the Battery and was appointed Corporal, October 4, 1861. Again re-enlisted as a veteran in '64. He has always served with the Battery in all of its marches, battles and skirmishes, in the three States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia. Was promoted to Sergeant, September 13th, 1864, and for a considerable length of time at Gallatin, acted Orderly Sergeant of the company. Discharged the 31st of July, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Kent, Portage Co., O.

THOMAS N. KENDRICK.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62, joining it at Louisville, Ky.; has served with it in all its marches and engagements, performing duty as teamster and cannoneer till expiration of the Battery's service. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

ANDREW L. KIBBE.

Joined the service as a recruit to the Battery in the spring of '61, and participated in the campaigns during the summer of 1864, as driver on the gun. At Gallatin was sick for a short time in the hospital. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co., O.

L**JESSE LEONARD.**

Joined the Battery at its organization; was promoted to Sergeant, March 12th, 1862; barely escaped being crushed by a tree at Paint Rock Spring, Ala., falling across the caisson upon which he was lying at the time it started—awakened just in time to save himself. In the rout of the right wing, battle of Stone River, December 31st, 1862, had his U. S. A. regulation hat shot off his head by a musket ball. At the first day's battle of Liberty Gap, saved his life by stooping quickly, when a ball from a sharpshooter passed, which would have gone through his head if he had not changed his position. In the furious charge of Chickamauga, on Sunday the 20th, was mortally wounded by a musket ball, which seemed to enter at the point of his shoulder, passing downward into his body. During the afternoon of that day, he suffered the most intense misery, and told his comrades that he felt in the morning, as if what he had received, was in store for him that day; said he could not live, and that he wanted his friends to be informed of the particulars. During that night he was removed back to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he died on the 23d of September.

GEORGE W. LEONARD.

Became a member of the Battery in the fall of '61, and continued with it to Corinth; was then absent for a short time, —sick, joining the Battery again at Battle Creek, and continued with it in the marches North and South through Kentucky and Tennessee. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and participated in the campaign to Atlanta and return, acting saddler and harness maker up to January, 1865, after which time he performed guard duty till muster out. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

LYMAN LEONARD.

Was enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '61, reaching Nashville in the spring of '62; was left in hospital, again joining the Battery near Corinth. Was then with it as far Northward as Bowling Green, where he remained with the baggage wagons, and was captured near Bardstown, Ky., paroled and sent home, rejoining the company at Camp Sill; was again absent in hospital while the command marched from Murfreesboro to Belle Fonte. At Chickamauga filled post No. 5 on the gun; re-enlisted as a veteran, and in the Atlanta campaign drove the

ration cart, which always supplied the company with its allowance, whether the baggage wagons were present or not. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Bellefontaine, Logan Co., O.

JAMES W. LEONARD.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61; at Camp Chase, O., was left in hospital; rejoined again at Camp Nevin, again left in hospital at Camp Wood, and soon after sent to Louisville. Discharged May 20th, 1862, by order of General Halleck

HARMON W. LAKE.

Was in the three months' service of Western Virginia; re-enlisted in the Battery at its organization, and continued in its operations during 1862-3, participating in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. In the second day's battle at the latter place, in the rebel charge of Sunday morning, he was instantly killed by a musket shot through the heart. His body received but the rough burial of the battle field. He had often previously remarked, and but a few days before the battle, that the bullet that was to kill him had not yet been moulded. He fell a brave man in the active discharge of his duties on the field of battle.

MORRIS C. LATHAM.

Entered the service in the summer of 1863, joining the Battery at Tullahoma, Tenn. At the Chickamauga battle was mortally wounded September 20th; was removed to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he died October 29, 1863.

MICHAEL LOESCH.

Became a member of the Company in the fall of '61, and continued with it in all its marches, skirmishes and battles, both before and after re-enlisting as a veteran. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

CONRAD LOESCH.

Entered the service with the Battery in the fall of '61; was in all its earlier marches and engagements. At Stone River, while holding his horses in action on the last gun, a solid shot struck the limber, passing through two horses and his hip, nearly cutting him in two. He died two hours afterwards, and was buried upon the battle field.

ADAM LOESCH.

Joining the Battery as a recruit, in the spring of '64, he acted as teamster in the Atlanta campaign as far as Resacca, where he was taken sick with the small-pox; continuing with the Battery to Kingston, he was placed for ten days in the convalescent camp. He rejoined his command at Kenesaw Mountain, and with the exception of a short absence in hospi-

tal at Gallatin, continued with it until its final muster out.
Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

EDGAR R. LUCAS.

Entered the service as a recruit to the Battery, in the spring of '64, joining it at Nashville. Being sent to hospital, he did not rejoin his command till it reached Rocky Face Ridge; sent to hospital again, and rejoined at Ackworth, where he was returned to hospital, joining the Battery again the next day. Followed in the return to Nashville, and was immediately sent to hospital. Died at New Lyne, O., while on a furlough from Camp Dennison hospital. Although so often prostrated with sickness, he is remembered by his comrades as a faithful, brave and energetic soldier, always willing to perform the duties assigned him, whether in the routine of camp, or upon the field of battle.

CHARLES O. LAMPHARE.

Joined the company in the fall of '61; continued with it in all its engagements; though in feeble health he re-enlisted as a veteran, and served as one of the cannoneers in the Georgia campaign in front of Atlanta, where he was detailed as clerk at the Head Quarters of Captain W. F. Goodspeed, Inspector and Chief of Artillery of the 4th Corps. From Nashville he proceeded to Gallatin with the company, unable for duty, at which place he remained for some time, when he was sent to hospital at Nashville, and soon after obtaining a furlough, went home, and remained there until the Battery was mustered out of service. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

M

ARCHIBALD A. McMASTERS.

Enlisted at the organization of the Battery, and continued with it in the marches of Kentucky and Tennessee during '62. Was on the battle field of Stone River until January 2d, when he left the Battery near the Nashville pike, and through means, best known to himself, was taken prisoner and paroled on the field. His parole was not at first recognized, or considered valid by the officers, but all such cases were afterwards sent home; and owing to the informality of his parole, his exchange was delayed for more than a year. He finally joined the company at Nashville, the 24th of April, 1864, and participated in the Atlanta campaign as far as Kenesaw Mountain, where, in the action there on the 19th of June, while filling post No. 4, was wounded in the hand by a friction primer, from a premature discharge. He was sent to the hospital, and on expiration of his term of service was discharged at Chattanooga, in September, 1864.

Post Office address, Youngstown, O.

JAMES T. MCKEE.

Entered the service as a recruit to the Battery in June, '63, joining it at Tullahoma. At the battle of Chickamauga, on Sunday the 20th, while bravely filling a post on the gun, had his leg broke below the knee, by a musket ball passing through it, and from the effects of which he died in hospital, at Chattanooga, December 22d, 1863.

JULIUS McBRIDE.

Joined the Battery at Tullahoma in '63, as a recruit; was with it at Chickamauga and East Tennessee, to Kingston; was there left in hospital, rejoining again at Strawberry Plains. March 14th, 1864, he was again sent to the hospital at Nashville, since which time has not been with the company.

Post Office address, Sharon, Medina Co., O.

HENRY A. MOORE.

Enlisted with the Battery at its organization; in the first march South, he was in hospital for a short time at Green River, Ky., and Columbia, Tenn. Rejoining the Battery at Battle Creek, and has been with it ever since, in all its long marches and engagements. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in all the battles of the Battery during the year 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

QUINCY A. MONROE.

Entered the U. S. service with the Battery at its organization, and participated in all its field operations in Kentucky and Tennessee, with but the exception of a short time while in hospital at Stevenson, Ala., being absent from the Battery's march from Battle Creek to Nashville, being unable for duty at Mill Creek was sent back to Nashville with the baggage wagons; rejoining the company again at Murfreesboro; was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, as gunner; re-enlisted as a veteran, joining the Battery in the duties of the Atlanta campaign at Kingston, Ga. Was promoted to Corporal, July 1st, 1864, which position, as a faithful soldier, he held till mustered out of service. At Gallatin, was several times sent into the country with squad of men as guard to surveyor and for wood. While here he received a short furlough home. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Mogadore, Portage Co., O.

ARDREW MAHAN.

Enlisted with the Battery in the fall of '61, and was promoted to Corporal, October 4th, following. Participated in all its marches during '62-3. Was captured at the battle of Stone River, December 31st, in the route of the right wing, and sent to Richmond via Atlanta, Montgomery and Knoxville. After remaining in prison two weeks, was paroled and sent through the lines at City Point; rejoined the Battery at Cam q

Drake. Was gunner at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. At the latter place, while sighting the gun in the shower of leaden hail, with his leg slightly bent, a musket ball passed through the fleshy portion above and below the knee, making four separate wounds ; was taken back to the Snodgrass hospital, and there taken prisoner during the night, when our forces fell back to Chattanooga ; was paroled ten days after, and sent through the lines, having, during the time been without bandages or medicine. In the Atlanta campaign he joined the Battery near Dallas, and continued with it until expiration of his term of service. Discharged at Chattanooga, Tenn., in September, 1864.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

WILLARD MAHAN.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61, and continued with it in the marches of 1862-3, participating in the engagements of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. At the latter place, during Sunday afternoon, while getting water for his brother, a rebel picket line had been established, and not stopping when the enemy ordered him, they fired, causing him to drop his canteens by hitting him in the leg, making a slight wound ; was that night taken prisoner, and remained in rebel hands for two weeks, when he was paroled and sent through the lines, and home. He rejoined the company again near Dallas, and served with it until expiration of his term of service. Discharged September 24, 1864, at Chattanooga.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

JOHN MEYER.

Was enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '61, and in the first march South was left at Nashville, sick, until the command countermarched Northward, passing through that place ; was captured in the rout of the right wing, at the battle of Stone River, December 31, and sent to Richmond ; confined there eleven days ; paroled and sent through the lines at City Point. Rejoined the company at Murfreesboro, and participating in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Veteranized, and was in all Battery's duties in the campaign to Atlanta and return, till muster out of service. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Cleveland, O.

JACOB MEYER.

Became a member of the company at its organization, and in the first march South, was left sick in Nashville, from which place he was afterwards started home by river, where he died on board boat, April 19th, 1862, and his remains buried at Jeffersonville, Ind.

WILLIAM McDOWELL.

Joined the Battery at its organization. At Tuscumbia, Ala., was sent to the hospital, returning to the company again at

Nashville, in September, '62. During the absence of Q. M. Sergeant Clark, captured near Manchester, acted as Q. M. Sergeant of the Battery. Was left at Knoxville during the veteran furlough, and participated in the Atlanta campaign till expiration of his term of enlistment. Discharged at Chattanooga, September, 1864.

Post Office address, Willoughby, Cuyahoga Co., O.

HARRISON McDOWELL.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization; was with it in the marches to Shiloh and return to Louisville; being left behind at Louisville, fell in with Loomis' Battery, and served with it at the battle of Perryville, October 8th, 1862. Here he joined the company when it came up, and in the march South, near Tyree Springs, Tenn., himself, in company with Thomas Corwin, captured a rebel Lieutenant, (for particulars, see account of Thomas Corwin.) Was in the engagement at Stone River. After Lieutenant Belding was wounded, he was sent with him to Nashville. On his return to the company, he was captured with the wagon train by Wheeler's cavalry, and paroled, not far from Chattanooga. The parole was not recognized, and he returned to duty with the company again. Was left at Knoxville while the boys were home on veteran furlough, and on their return, participated in the Atlanta campaign, till expiration of his term of service. Discharged at Chattanooga, September, 1864.

Post office address, Willoughby, Cuyahoga Co., O.

WILLIAM T. McGREW.

Entered the Battery at its organization, and continued with it whenever able, though much of his time was occupied in hospitals.

In the Atlanta campaign he joined the company at Kenesaw Mountain, and continued with it till expiration of his term of enlistment. Discharged at Chattanooga, September, 1864.

Post Office address, Streetsboro, Portage Co., O.

JOHN MERCHANT.

Was enlisted in the fall of '61, and continued with it to Pittsburgh Landing. Was sent to hospital and discharged for disability, July 25th, 1862.

Post Office address, Hinckley, Medina Co., O.

MARTIN H. MARQUITT.

Served in the three month's service in Western Virginia with the 19th O. V. I. He then enlisted with the Battery at its organization, and has always served with it in all of its engagements both before and after the Atlanta campaign, was promoted to Corporal September 23d, 1864, in which capacity he has served a faithful and true soldier. In the route of the right wing, December 31st, he was one of three who saved one of the Battery guns which had been abandoned. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Hinckley, Medina Co., O.

JOHN A. MARQUITT.

Became a member of the company in the fall of '61; participated in all the marches and battles of the Battery during the years 1862-3. At the battle of Stone River, December 31st, assisted his brother and Wm Gargett in saving a gun from falling into the enemy's hands, which had been abandoned. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and while home on furlough died of consumption, the 12th of April, 1864.

NATHAN G. MASON.

Entered the U. S. service in August, '61, serving twenty-one months in the 30th Ind. Vol. Inf. Was discharged for disability. Re-enlisted as a veteran recruit to Battery A, in December, 1863, joining it at Nashville. He participated in all the field duties of the Battery during the campaigns of '64. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Canton, Stark Co., O.

HENRY O. MARTIN.

Joined the Battery as a recruit in February, 1864, sickened and was sent to the field hospital, and afterwards to convalescent camp. Rejoined the Battery at Atlanta, since which time has constantly served with it, participating in the battles of Springhill and Franklin, Tenn., and all guard duty while at Gallatin. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Akron, Summit Co., O.

N**ASAHEL F. NASH.**

Was enlisted in the company at its organization, continued with it to Shiloh, Battle Creek and the long march Northward to Louisville, and South again as far as Lost River, near Bowling Green, Ky. He was found dead in his blankets one morning while the Battery was resting at this place. His death supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart. His remains were expressed to his friends in Ohio.

WILLIAM NELSON, JR.

Entered the Battery in the spring of '64 as a recruit, and continued with it in all its field duties till muster out. While at Gallatin received a short furlough of twenty days. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Shalersville, Portage Co., O.

P**HENRY PETERSON.**

Joined the service with the Battery in the fall of '61, participated in the marches of '62-3, up to the time of his death. Died in hospital at Tallahoma, July 28th, 1863.

WALTER N. PHELPS.

Became a member of the company at its organization in '61

was in the march South to Shiloh and participated in the engagement before Corinth, and the march to Battle Creek, Tenn. On the 4th day of August, '62, while with a party bathing in the Tennessee River was drowned. His body was afterwards recovered by repeated diving, and buried near the camp at Battle Creek. Walter was a young man very much respected by his company, and had it not been for this misfortune to his young career, he no doubt would have distinguished himself before the close of the war.

WILBUR PECK.

Enlisted in the service of the Battery in the fall of '61; participated in the marches through Kentucky and Tennessee in '62-3, and the battle of Stone River, where he was slightly wounded in the arm by the first volley the enemy fired on the morning of December 31st, and in the retreat succeeded in saving one horse, by cutting the traces, the only one that was saved on the gun in the squad to which he belonged. Was at the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, joining the Battery in its duties in the Atlanta campaign at "Rocky Face" Ridge; was then in the field duties of the company to Atlanta; was there sent to hospital, rejoining the command at Pulaski, Tenn. Was at the engagements of Spring Hill and Franklin. At Gallatin, owing to some difficulty between the Captain and himself, he was sent to the prison at Nashville, where he was held at the time of the Battery's discharge, awaiting a court martial.

Captain Scovill, to avoid his longer confinement in prison, wrote a letter to the Provost Marshal, withdrawing all the charges preferred against him, and requested that he be released.

Post Office address, Shalersville, Portage Co., O.

HENRY PERRY.

Was enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '62, as a recruit. At Louisville was sent to Munfordsville, participating in the engagement there of the 14th and 16th of September. Was captured, paroled and sent home. First joined the Battery at Camp Sill. Was in the battle of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Remained at Knoxville while the balance of the men were home on veteran furlough. Joined the Battery in Nashville, and in Southward march, was left in hospital at Murfreesboro. Rejoined the company in the Atlanta campaign at Kenesaw Mountain. Was in the balance of the field duties till muster out. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O.

ALONZO. A. PALMER.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in '63, joining it at Tullahoma. Was in the battle of Chickamauga; was soon after detailed to go with horses to Stevenson, and from there to Nashville. From Bridgeport he marched to Strawberry Plains, joining the Battery. Was in all the duties of the campaign to

Atlanta and return, and all guard duty while at Gallatin. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.
Post Office address, Marion, Marvin Co., O.

SIDNEY J. POST.

Joined the Battery as a recruit, March 1st, 1864; participated in all its duties in the Atlanta campaign, and at Springhill and Franklin, Tenn., and all guard duties while at Gallatin. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.
Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

HENRY C. POST.

In the spring of '64 joined the Battery as a recruit at Nashville. While here was kicked by a horse, and remained at Nashville until the Battery had reached Big Shanty, near Marietta, Ga. Has since been with the company in all of its duties. Discharged July 31st, at Cleveland, O.
Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

R

OLIVER F. RHOADES

Entered the U. S. service at the Battery's organization, participating in the siege of Corinth, and the march to Battle Creek; from here was sent to the hospital at Huntsville, Ala. Rejoined the Battery for duty, the 10th of May, 1863, at Murfreesboro. Was in the engagements at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; re-enlisted as veteran in East Tennessee, and in the Atlanta campaign drove ambulance from Nashville to Kenesaw Mountain. He then served as cannoneer for two weeks, when he again drove ambulance to Atlanta. Since then to the time of muster out, served as company clerk, always filling his post in every capacity as a true and faithful soldier. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Toledo, O., No. 506 Ontario St.

JUSTIN ROGERS.

Became a member of the Battery at its organization in '61; was in all the field duties during '62-'3; re-enlisted as a veteran, and served with the Battery in all the marches and engagements of '64. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.
Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

MYRON RICHARDS.

Enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '61; serving with it at Corinth and in the marches through the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, till the command in its Northward march reached Shelbyville; was here sent to hospital at Louisville; rejoining the company again at Murfreesboro. Was in the engagements of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; at the latter place was with the caissons, which did not succeed in getting back to our lines until 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 21st. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and participated in all the movements

of 1864, and all guard duties while at Gallatin, Tenn. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O. P. O. address, Hinckley, Medina Co., O.

HARMON M. RINEAR.

Joined the Battery at its organization, and continued with it as far as Camp Wood, in '61, where he was kicked by a horse, and sent to the hospital. Discharged by order of Gen. Buell, June 16th, 1862. Post Office address, Brecksville, Cuyahoga Co., O.

JAMES N. ROSE.

Was enlisted in the fall of '61, and continued with the Battery to Munfordsville, Ky.; was left there in hospital, joining the company at Camp Andy Johnson. He then participated in its movements until the fall of '62; was left sick at "Pinch-em," and soon after discharged, the 19th of March, 1863.

Post Office address, Alliance, O.

GEORGE D. REES.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization; continued with it to Corinth, Battle Creek, and Northward as far as Bowling Green, Ky., where he remained, unwell, while the army marched through the State until it returned, when he again joined the company, participating in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and served as a cannonner in the campaigns of '64. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O. Post Office address, Kent, Portage Co., O.

JAMES T. ROBINSON.

Served three months with Co. G, 7th O. V. I., under Captain Seymour. He then joined the three years service with the Battery in the fall of '61, participating in the battles of Corinth, Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the left arm, above the elbow, and was confined in hospital till January, when he came home on furlough; was in the Atlanta campaign as far as Dallas, when on the 30th of May, near there, while returning with water from a spring to the rear of the Battery, he was wounded by a musket ball entering the knee of the left leg, following up the marrow, and splintering the bone badly, making it necessary to amputate the limb the next day, from the effects of which he died in hospital at Chattanooga, June 25th, 1864.

GEORGE E. ROBINSON.

Entered the service at the organization of the Battery, continuing with it in the long marches and countermarches through Kentucky and Tennessee. At the battle of Stone River, December 31st, in the rout of the right wing, was captured and sent to Richmond; confined in the Richmond prisons eleven days, paroled and sent through the lines at City Point. Rejoined the company at Murfreesboro; participated in the engagements of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and in

the Atlanta campaign, until the expiration of his term of service.
Discharged at Chattanooga, September 12th, 1864.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

ALEXANDER ROE.

Enlisted in the fall of '61 with the Battery, serving in all its marches in Kentucky and Tennessee. In the battle of Stone River was slightly wounded. Was at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; was promoted to Corporal September 25th, 1863; veteraned and was in the Atlanta campaign to the battle of Resaca, when he was severely wounded by a premature discharge, in the right hand, which has rendered it unserviceable for a lifetime. He was immediately sent to the hospital, and finally to Chattanooga. Discharged for disability the 25th of October, 1864.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

DARIUS ROE.

Enlisted in the Battery at Camp Wood the day before the company started out on the Upton march—a rough initiation it was thought for a new comer. At Pittsburg Landing was placed on board boat and sent to hospital at St. Louis. Did not see the Battery again until it reached Mill Creek. Was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran in East Tennessee, and in the campaigns of 1864 participated in all the movements of the Battery. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

HENRY REMALIE.

Was enlisted at the Battery's organization, and continued with it in all its marches, battles and skirmishes until the expiration of his term of service. Discharged at Chattanooga September 12th, 1864.

GEORGE REED.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61, continuing with it as teamster in the marches through Kentucky and Tennessee in '61-2-3. Came through with the veteran boys as far as Nicholasville, Ky., and then marched back over the mountains to Knoxville, joining the veterans at Nashville. Was in the campaign to Atlanta until the expiration of his term of service. Discharged at Chattanooga the 12th of September, 1864.

Post Office address, Aurora, Portage Co., O.

WILLIAM D. ROSS.

Joined the veteran Battery as a recruit at Nashville, in the spring of '64. At Chattanooga was left sick, joining the company in the duties of the Atlanta campaign at Ackworth. He then served as driver to Atlanta and back to Nashville; at Galatin performed his share of guard duty. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Sutton's Corners, Crawford Co., Penn.

ROBERT P. ROSE.

Was enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in '64, joining in its duties at Nashville, and in the Atlanta and summer campaign served as driver and cannoneer. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Hartford, Van Buren Co., Mich.

GEORGE RUGGLES.

Served as teamster in the 42d O. V. I., for six months, in Eastern Kentucky. In the spring of '64, joined the Battery as a recruit, and was in all the movements of the campaign to Atlanta and return, and in the guard duty at Gallatin. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Brimfield, Portage Co., O.

RICHARD H. RODGERS.

Enlisted at the organization of the Battery and served with it as Sergeant up to the battle of Stone River, where he was wounded in the knee in the charge upon the right wing, December 31st. Was discharged for disability the 22d of April, 1863.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

**AARON B. STEVENSON.**

Was enlisted in the fall of '61, and he continued with it as far as Stevenson, Ala., and deserted; was arrested at Cleveland, O., and taken to Columbus, O., guarded by the sixty-two recruits. From Columbus he made his escape, since which time the officers of the company have heard nothing from him.

JONATHAN SHOOK.

Joined the U. S. service as a recruit, in the fall of '62. At Louisville, was sent to Munfordsville, participating in the battle there, on the 14th and 16th of September; was taken prisoner, paroled and sent home, joining the Battery at Camp Sill; was in the service of the Campaign to Atlanta and back as far as Athens, Ala.; from here he was sent to the hospital at Nashville, the fore part of November; getting well, he was detailed in the Soldier's Home at Nashville. He rejoined the Battery at Gallatin, the 25th of January, 1865, and during the latter portion of the Battery's time here, he was detailed in the general hospital. Discharged July 31st, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

MILTON SHOOK.

Entered the service in the fall of '62, as a recruit to the Battery. At Louisville, Ky., was detailed and sent to Munfordsville, where he took part in the battle there on the 14th and 16th of September; was taken prisoner, paroled and sent

home, joining the company at Camp Sill. Was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Was appointed Bugler in March, 1864, in which capacity he served during the balance of his term of service. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

WILBUR D. SHERMAN.

Joined the Battery at Tullahoma, in the summer of '63; took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and in the campaign to East Tennessee. Was in the Atlanta campaign up to the 6th of July, when he was sent back to the hospital, and finally to Camp Dennison; was absent without authority until the spring of 1865, when, taking benefit of the President's proclamation, returned to the company at Gallatin, the 22d of April, 1865. He then served faithfully with the company until mustered out, with the exception of a week or so while in hospital at Gallatin. Was discharged without pay, July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Freedom Station, O.

IRVING SPAFFORD.

Became a member of the Battery in the fall of '61; was in all its movements in '62-3. Re-enlisted as a veteran and served in the campaigns of Georgia to Atlanta and back to Nashville. For a short time while the Battery was at Gallatin he was detailed as Clerk at Gen. Rousseau's Head Quarters. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Copley, Medina Co., O.

GEORGE G. SHELDEN.

Was enlisted in the company in the fall of '61; continued with it in the first march South to Corinth and Battle Creek and back to Louisville, where he deserted and has not since been heard of by the company.

CHARLES SAUNDERS.

Was a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62. At Louisville was sent to Munfordsville, Ky., where he took part in the engagement there on the 14th and 16th of September, taken prisoner, paroled and sent home, joining the Battery at Camp Sill; participated in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. When the veterans left Nashville he was left in hospital, rejoining the company at the Chattahoochee River; has since served with it in all its movements. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Longneck, Staten Island, N. Y.

HENRY C. SEARLS.

Joined the U. S. service at the organization of the company. Was left sick at Camp Chase, joining again at Camp Nevin. Was sent back in charge of sick to Louisville, and at Pittsburg

Landing, was placed on board boat sick. Discharged for disability at Columbus, O., July 25th, 1862.
Post Office address, Richfield, O.

ROBERT W. SAPP.

Entered as a recruit to Battery A in the fall of '62. At Louisville was detailed and sent to Munfordsville, Ky., where he took part in the engagement of the 14th and 16th of September, taken prisoner, paroled and sent home. Joined the company at Camp Sill; was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga and the operations in East Tennessee. When the veterans returned he was left sick with the small pox. He again joined the company at Dallas, Ga., and since then has always served with it till mustered out. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

HORACE S. SHELDEN.

Enlisted at the organization of the Battery, and continued with it as far as Munfordsville, where he was sent to the hospital. Discharged in December, 1862.

Post Office address, Aurora, Portage Co., O.

JOHN C. SHREADER.

Enlisted as a recruit in the fall of '62 to the Battery, joining it at Louisville, and has faithfully served with it in all of its movements through Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia, till the expiration of his term of service. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

JOHN J. SHREADER.

Served three months in Western Virginia under Cotter; in the fall of '61 he enlisted in the Battery, was promoted to Corporal and continued with it in the spring of '62 as far as Pittsburgh Landing, when he was sent to the hospital, and finally to Camp Dennison and home, joining the company again at Stevenson, Ala.; at the battle of Stone River was captured by the enemy and retaken by our forces; was at the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and the skirmishes in East Tennessee. Re-enlisted as a veteran and was promoted to Sergeant April 4th, 1864. Received a furlough at Bridgeport, and joined the company again at Pumpkintown Creek. Was again promoted to Q. M. Sergeant, November 6th, 1864, and in that capacity served till the Battery was mustered out. Discharged at Cleveland July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

ORIN P. STOFER.

Joined the Battery at its organization; during the two first marches across the States of Kentucky and Tennessee was driver on the baggage wagons. At the battle of Chickamauga

filled a post on the gun. Was sick in hospital for ten days while the Battery was in Knoxville. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and in the Atlanta campaign served as driver to Kennesaw Mountain and cannoneer to Nashville. While at Gallatin performed guard duty. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

GEORGE N. STEARNS.

Was enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62. Joined the Battery at Louisville, and continued with it as far as Shelbyville, Ky., when he was sent to hospital at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he died November 5th, 1862, having been sick but three days.

LEWIS F. SEARS.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in October, '64, joining it at Pulaski, Tenn., and participated in the engagements of Spring Hill and Franklin. At the former place was slightly wounded in the right hand. Has since been with the company in all its movements. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

THOMAS SEARS.

Enlisted in the fall of '61. Was with the Battery as far as Huntsville; was there left in hospital, where he died the 15th of July, 1862.

HORACE STAGE.

Became a member in the fall of '61. Was with the Battery in all its movements until the spring of '63. While the command was in camp near Murfreesboro, he was sent to the hospital and discharged for disability the 15th of May, 1863.

Post Office address, Shalersville, Portage Co., O.

HENRY W. SEARS.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61; was in all its marches in Kentucky and Tennessee in '62. At the battle of Stone River, December 31st, was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, paroled and sent through the lines at City Point, rejoining the company at Murfreesboro. Was here sent to the hospital, and transferred to the veteran reserve corps July 1st, 1863.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

SAMUEL SHELLEY.

Joined the Battery at its organization, and marched with it to Nashville; in the Northward trip joined it at Bowling Green, and was again sent to hospital at Mill Creek. Was discharged for disability in December, 1863.

Post Office address, Newton Falls, O.

EPHRIAM P. SUTTON.

Enlisted in the Fall of '61; continued with it to Pittsburg Landing; was sent to hospital and discharged for disability at Camp Chase, O., in July, 1863.

Post Office address, Richfield, Summit Co., O.

JAMES SMITH.

In the fall of '61 enlisted in Battery A, serving with it to Florence, was there sent to hospital at Tuscumbia, where he died the 23d day of June, 1862.

WILLIAM H. SPAFFORD.

Was enlisted in the Battery at its organization in the fall of '61; continued with it to Florence, Ala., where he was sent to the hospital. Discharged for disability at Cincinnati, O., the 12th of January, 1863.

Post Office address, Freedom, Portage Co., O.

VACTOR B. STANFORD.

Joined the Battery at Camp Nevin, November 4th, 1861. At the battle of Stone River was wounded in the arm, but would not go to the hospital. In the Atlanta campaign, at the battle of Resacca, Ga., was mortally wounded in a premature discharge, having both arms torn off and otherwise badly injured, from the effects of which he died in Chattanooga the 4th of June, 1865. It is sad to record the sacrifice of such men in this manner. If his death had been caused by a rebel shot instead of the charge from our own guns, it would have seemed to be for some purpose. The heroic endurance of his sufferings, and the cheerful manner in which he always performed his duty, will ever have a bright spot in the memory of the survivors of his company.

ELON F. SHAW.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization in '61; participating in all its movements up to the spring of '63; was promoted to Sergeant, October 4th, 1861, and to First Sergeant the 12th of March, 1862. While the Battery was camped at Murfreesboro, he was sent home on recruiting service. Discharged September 12th, 1864.

Post Office address, Newton Falls, O.

ISAIAH SMOCK.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the spring of '64, joining it at Tullahoma; was there left in hospital, since which time has performed no service with the Battery.

Post Office address, Sutton's Corners, Crawford Co., Pa.

SILAS E. STOUGH.

Enlisted in February, 1864, as a recruit to the Battery, joining it at Nashville. On the 20th of March, '64, was sent to

the hospital, and died of measles, April 4th, 1864, having been with the company only thirty-seven days.

OZIAS C. SMITH.

Entered the service in the fall of '62, with the 124th O. V. I., and faithfully served with it in the Department of the Cumberland until August 14th, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. Re-enlisted in the Battery in February, '64, as a recruit, and served with it in all the operations in the campaign to Atlanta and return to Nashville.

Post Office address, Dover, Cuyahoga Co., O.

HENRY C. SAWYER.

Joined the Battery in January, '64, as a recruit. Went South as far as Chattanooga, where he died in hospital, the 16th of February, without ever seeing the Battery. His service to his country was exceedingly short, being only thirty-five days.

ARTHUR W. SCUDDER.

Entered the service as a recruit to the Battery in the spring of '64 and participated in all of its duties until muster out of service. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st. 1865.

Post Office address, Copley, Medina Co., O.

T

HOWARD C. TUPPER.

Joined the Battery at its organization ; participated in all the marches through Kentucky and Tennessee. At the battle of Stone River had right shoulder bruised with musket ball which passed through his great coat collar, lodging in his blouse ; was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, paroled and sent through the lines at City Point, Va. ; joined the Battery again at Murfreesboro, and was in the engagements of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and served in the Atlanta campaign as cook, and as cannoneer back to Nashville. While at Gallatin had the small pox. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

WILLIAM TOMLINSON.

Enlisted in the U. S. service in the fall of '61 with the Battery ; was promoted to Corporal while at Camp Cotter, and has faithfully served in that capacity for over three years. He has the satisfaction that but very few soldiers can boast of, that he held the position of Corporal in the U. S. army for almost four years,—and while General Butler could say, upon being removed from command, that he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had never commanded the army of the Potomac,—Tomlinson can say that he never commanded the Battery. He participated in the engagements of Shiloh, Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in

the whole of the great campaign to Atlanta. While the Battery was at Atlanta, was detailed to go with the reserve caissons in charge of squad of men to Chattanooga. Rejoined the Battery again at Pulaski, Tenn., via Nashville. Was again placed on detached duty at Artillery Brigade Head Quarters, joining the Battery at Nashville. Received a short furlough while at Gallatin. Discharged, a Corporal, at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Charlestown, Portage Co., O.

JOSEPH M. TOMLINSON.

Enlisted with his brother at the organization of the Battery. In the first march South was taken sick soon after the Upton march, and when the Battery reached Nashville, was left in hospital, where he died on the 14th of March, '62, of Typhoid Pneumonia, and was buried in the Nashville cemetery. He was cut down in the prime of life, leaving a wife and children, brothers, sisters and parents, to mourn his loss, and like thousands gave up his life for his country. To the wife and children a debt of national gratitude is due.

BENJAMIN F. TEETERS.

Enlisted in the Battery as a recruit in the fall of '62. At Louisville was detailed to go to Munfordsville, Ky.; was in the battle there on the 14th and 16th of September, taken prisoner, paroled and sent home, joining the Battery at Camp Sill; was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga; with others was sent with horses to Stevenson, and soon after to hospital, where he was transferred to the invalid corps, the 26th of September, 1863, in which organization he served until discharged.

CHAUNCEY M. TAYLOR.

Joined the Battery at its organization, and was promoted to Corporal. At the battle of Stone River was taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, paroled and passed through the lines at City Point. Joined the Battery at Tullahoma; served in the Atlanta campaign until the expiration of his term of enlistment. Discharged at Chattanooga, the 12th of September, 1864.

Post Office address, Aurora, Portage Co., O.

HENRY H. TIDD.

Became a member of the Battery in the fall of '61. For a time was driver and then teamster on the baggage wagons. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and in the Atlanta campaign was driver on the Battery wagon to Tunnel Hill, was taken down with the measles, and sent from one hospital to another, reaching Louisville, and there remained until the 27th of December, 1864, when he was ordered to report to the company. Through the stubbornness of transportation officers, was sent to New York city, and from there to Port Royal and Savannah, then back to Hilton Head, where he was sick three weeks, then to

Beaufort, Fortress Monroe and finally to Governor's Island, N. Y., where he remained from the 17th of February until the 28th of March, 1865. While confined here was among bounty jumpers, deserters, &c. At this date in the war there seemed to be no difference in the treatment of a faithful soldier and one who made it his business to re-enlist for three or four bounties. He was finally sent to the company, joining it the 5th of April, at Gallatin. When the boys asked him where he had been he told them, if they had asked him where he *had not* been, he might possibly answer them. He thought he had been on the toe-path long enough for one soldier. Tidd will be long remembered by his fellow comrades for his evening stories, giving his experience while on the "toe-path," as he called it. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Garrettsville, Portage Co., O.

ALBERT H. TUPPER.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in February, '64, and continued with it in all its operations in the campaigns of '64, and all its duties until muster out of service. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Richfield, Summit Co., O.

U

ALPHEUS UNGER.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '62 as a recruit at Louisville, Ky. Was left sick at Shelbyville, Ky., soon taken prisoner, paroled and sent home, and finally discharged for disability, April 3d, 1863.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

JOSEPH ULUM.

Enlisted in May, 1863, joining the Battery as a recruit at Tullahoma; participated in the battle of Chickamauga. On the morning of the 20th, while in search of water, was lost, and did not succeed in finding the Battery until night. In the Atlanta campaign was one of the cannoneers. At the battle of Peachtree Creek was hit with a musket ball in the side, its force was so near spent that it did him no particular damage. While at Gallatin was in the hospital there for a short time. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

WINDLE ULUM.

A brother of Joseph, joined the Battery as a recruit at Tullahoma in '63, participated in all engagements of the Battery up to in front of Atlanta; was there in hospital for four weeks joining the company again in Atlanta. Since which time served with it until mustered out of service. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

V

WILLARD VAUGHN.

Was in the three months service with Cotter, in Western Virginia. Re-enlisted in the Battery in the fall of '61, continuing with it as far South as Nashville; was there left in hospital, and by order of General Halleck was discharged for disability, May 20th, 1862.

ELLIOT L. VIETS.

Enlisted in the Battery at its organization, and participated in all the marches of '62-3, and the battles of Shiloh, Stone River and Liberty Gap. At Tullahoma injured his shoulder, disabling him for duty for a few weeks. Though scarcely able for duty, was on the battle field of Chickamauga, and with his mule assisted Henry D. Isbell off the field to the hospital. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and was in all of the bloody engagements of the Atlanta campaign to near Atlanta; at the battle of Peach-Tree Creek was severely wounded through both shoulders, from the effects of which he died in hospital at Chattanooga, the 28th day of August, 1864, and was buried there. He was a young man, loved by all of his company, as he always filled his post like a brave and true man in all places.

JOSHUA VAN ORMER.

Became a member of the Battery at its organization; continuing with it as far as Huntsville, Ala.; was left sick and furloughed home. Was one of the number detailed to go to Moundsville from Louisville, and was in the battle fought there on the 14th and 16th of September, 1862, taken prisoner, paroled and sent home. Joined the Battery again at Murfreesboro, and participated in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and continued in the Atlanta campaign to the battle of Resaca, where he was wounded in a premature discharge of the gun, burning his face and flesh of the left hand and thumb; was sent to hospital, joining the Battery again in Nashville, the 5th of December, 1864; was promoted to Corporal to date, November, 6, 1864, and in that capacity served until expiration of term of service. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

IRA VAN ORNUM.

Enlisted December, 1863, joining the Battery as a recruit at Nashville, and continued with it in the engagements of the Atlanta campaign to Kenesaw Mountain, where he was injured in the foot with an axe and sent to the hospital. Discharged at Cleveland, O., for disability, the 10th of May, 1865.
Post Office address, Parma, O.

W

MORGAN M. WHITNEY.

Entered the service at the Battery's organization, and partici-

pated in the engagements at Corinth, and the long marches through Kentucky and Tennessee ; at the battle of Stone River was taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, paroled after an eleven days' confinement in the filthy prisons of Richmond ; was paroled and sent through the lines at City Point, Va. Rejoined the company again at Murfreesboro ; was in the actions at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and in the Atlanta campaign filled a post on the gun. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Canton, O.

JOHN C. WHITNEY

Enlisted in the U. S. service at the Battery's organization, and served with it at Corinth, in the marches through to Battle Creek to Deckherd Station ; was here sent to hospital, joining the command again, the 8th of September, '62 ; was in the long dusty march through Kentucky. At the battle of Stone River, on the morning of the 31st of December, was wounded in the upper part of the head ; soon after leaving park was taken prisoner, and with wound undressed, sent the rounds to Richmond with the other boys. After a confinement in the Richmond Prisons of eleven days, was paroled and sent through the lines at City Point. Joined the company again the 6th of June, 1863, and was in the engagements of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. At the latter place filled No. 3 and 1 post on the gun, amid one of the most terrific charges of the war. It seemed impossible for any man to escape being hit where he stood. After the battle, for a time he had charge of No. 5 squad, for two months, to Cotton Port, East Tenn. Re-enlisted as a veteran, and in the Atlanta campaign joined the company for duty at Dallas. He then continued to the Chattahoochee River, and was sent to field hospital, rejoining in front of Atlanta, and has since served with it until muster out. as a faithful soldier. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 3rd, 1865.

Post Office address, Freedom, Portage Co., O.

HENRY E. WYGLE.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62. At Louisville, Ky., was sent to Munfordsville, and participated in the battle of the 14th and 16th of September, '62, taken prisoner, paroled and sent to Ohio; was at the battle of Liberty Gap. At Tullahoma was left sick in hospital, and before well he returned to the Battery just after it had crossed the Tennessee River, and was again sent to the hospital at Stevenson, where he died on the 20th of September, the day of the great battle of Chickamauga. His remains were sent to Ravenna, O., and deposited in the cemetery North of that village.

JEREMIAH WARD.

Joined the service as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62. At Louisville, Ky., was detailed to go to Munfordsville.

He remained with the other boys until the day before the battle, when he was sent back to Louisville for knapsacks and such other things that had been left in the hurry, and on attempting to return the next morning on the train the bridge was found to have been destroyed, so that it had to return to Louisville, and thereby escaped being captured. Joined the Battery at Louisville. While lying at Murfreesboro was taken to the hospital, rejoining the company on Lookout Mountain, the 12th of September, 1863, was in the battle of Chickamauga and in the whole of the great campaign to Atlanta and return. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

EDWARD WESCOTT.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61, and continued with it in the first march South to Nashville, where he was left in hospital, joining the Battery near Corinth; was again sent to hospital at Hamburg Landing, and from there to Paducah, Louisville and home; was one of the men sent to Munfordsville from Louisville, taken prisoner, paroled and sent home, rejoining the company at Murfreesboro. He participated in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. Veteraned and in the Atlanta campaign, served as cannoneer. While in front of Atlanta received a slight scratch in left hand by a shell; has since served with the company till expiration of Battery's service. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Shalersville, O.

JAMES M. WALKER.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62. At Louisville, Ky., was sent to Munfordsville, taken prisoner, there paroled and sent home, joining the Battery at Murfreesboro; was at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and acted as driver and cannoneer in the campaigns of 1864, in Georgia and Tennessee.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

JOHN A. WELTON.

Became a member of the Battery in the fall of '61, and was left sick at Camp Nevin, Ky., joining again for duty near Corinth. Was again left in hospital at Deckherd and sent to Nashville. His father came after him in the fall of '62, and by personal conveyance through Kentucky, they were taken prisoners and robbed of all their private property. He was discharged for disability in October, 1862.

Post Office address, Boston, Summit Co., O.

ANTHONY WISE.

Enlisted in August, 1862, joining the Battery as a recruit at Louisville, Ky. Was taken prisoner at Lawrenceburg October 8th, 1862, paroled, sent home and deserted.

HENRY H. WALDO.

Entered the Battery as a recruit at Louisville. At the battle of Stone River was taken prisoner and paroled on the field and sent home; rejoined the company on the 7th of June, 1863. Was then with the Battery as far as Strawberry Plains; was there sent to hospital at Knoxville, joining the company again at Nashville. He then participated in the whole of the campaigns of '64 and all of the duties of the Battery till muster out. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, Aurcra, Portage Co., O.

WILLIAM C. WILLYARD.

Was in the three months service in Western Virginia, with Cotter. He then enlisted in the Battery and served with it in all its marches and field engagements to Bowling Green, going North in fall of '62; was with the baggage wagons in fall of '62, and was taken prisoner by Morgan's cavalry, near Bardstown, Ky., paroled and sent home. Rejoined at Camp Sill, When the Battery veteraned he remained with others at Knoxville until the Battery returned, when he joined it, serving in the Atlanta campaign until the expiration of his term of service. Discharged at Chattanooga the 12th, of September, 1864.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

CYRENIUS WHETSTONE.

Enlisted with the Battery at its organization, and served with it in all the marches through Kentucky and Tennessee. At the battle of Stone River, after his gun squad had lost its gun, he used a musket in the day's battle, with the 42d Ills. Vol. Inf'y. He also participated in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and in the whole of the campaign to and from Atlanta during '64; was promoted to Corporal the 13th of September, 1864. Discharged at Cleveland, O., July 31st, 1865.

Post Office address, New Baltimore, Stark Co., O.

GEORGE WASS.

Entered the service with the Battery in the fall of '61, and served with it to Pittsburg Landing, where he was sent to hospital and home. On returning to the company, in fall of '62 was detailed to go to Munfordsville, and participated in the battle fought there on the 14th and 16th of September; taken prisoner, paroled and sent home. Was discharged at Columbus, O., in the spring of 1863.

Post Office address, Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co., O.

MATTHIAS WOOSTER.

Entered the Battery at its organization, and had served with it but a short time when he died at Munfordsville, the 31st of December, 1861. He was the first man, by death, to be struck from the rolls of the company.

HENRY M. WAIT.

Was enlisted in the company in the fall of '61. Was sent to the hospital from Camp Nevin to Louisville, and joined the Battery again at Bowling Green. At Camp Andy Johnson, was again sent to the hospital when he was soon discharged by order of General Halleck, the 20th of May, 1862.

FREDERICK W. WIRTH.

Became a member of the company at its organization, and was appointed Sergeant, the 4th of October, 1861. After the battle of Stone River, was put under arrest for some time by the Captain. Was detailed with Lieutenant Day at Tullahoma. After the Battery came back from veteran furlough, he joined it at Nashville, and performed duty with it as far as New Hope Church, near Dallas, Ga. Was sent to the hospital at Ackworth and Chattanooga, and as soon as able was detailed as Chief in charge of General Steadman's Orderlies. Discharged from expiration of term of service, at Chattanooga, the 25th of September, 1864.

Post Office address, Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co., O.

RICHARD P. WATROUS.

Enlisted in the fall of '62 as a recruit to the Battery. Was detailed to go to Munfordsville, and was in the engagement there the 14th and 16th of September, taken prisoner, paroled and sent home, joining the Battery at Camp Sill. Was in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, came home on veteran furlough and was left sick when the Battery returned. He finally joined it at Kingston, Ga., and continued as far as Ackworth, where he was sent to hospital at Chattanooga, and again joined the company in front of Atlanta. In the return march to Nashville was driver on the gun. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the spring of '64, participating in all the engagements of the campaign to Atlanta as caisson driver. At the battle of Peachtree Creek was wounded in the left arm with a musket ball after it had passed through the thigh of a horse. He was sent back to the hospital and was absent two months, joining the company again at Atlanta. At Spring Hill and Franklin, acted as cannoneer. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

ALONZO WOOLE.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in February, 1864, and continued with it to Kenesaw Mountain; was sent to hospital at Marietta, where he died the 19th of July, 1864.

JOHN M. WARNER.

Enlisted in '64 as a recruit to the company, joining at Nash-

ville, and continued with it as far as the Chattahoochee River ; was sent to the hospital at Vining Station, and there died, the 31st day of August, 1864.

ALONZO WALFRUM.

Entered the Battery as a recruit in the spring of '64, and continued with it as far as Resacca, Ga., where he was sent to the hospital, joining again near Kingston, and in all the field duties of the company since until muster out, has been with it. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

JACOB WEINBRENNER.

Served eighteen months in the 4th Ohio Vol. Cavalry. In the spring of '64 re-enlisted as a veteran in the Battery, and was in all its duties till expiration of service. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Painesville, O.

Y

DAVID YARIAN.

Enlisted as a recruit to the Battery in the fall of '62, joining it at Louisville, Ky. Was in the battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. In the Atlanta campaign filled post No. 6. Was promoted to Corporal the 25th of September, 1864. Was in the engagements at Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

PETER YOXSIMER.

Enlisted in the fall of '62 as a recruit to the Battery, joining it at Louisville. In the skirmish at Lawrenceburg, while filling post No. 1 on the gun, was severely wounded in the right hand, and otherwise badly burning him in the face and arms, by a premature discharge. He was so badly injured that he had to be left at Lawrenceburg, where he was taken prisoner that night, paroled, and finally sent home. He again joined the company at Camp Sill, and participated in the engagements of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga ; was in the Atlanta campaign to Kenesaw Mountain, where he was wounded in the arm while in an orchard by a stray shot from the enemy, the 21st of June. He was sent to the hospital, joining again at Chattanooga. In all the duties of the company since, was present with it. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.

Z

CHARLES ZELLEY.

Enlisted in the fall of '62 as a recruit to the Battery, joining it at Louisville. Was in the march through Kentucky, and participated in the battles of Stone, River Liberty Gap and

Chickamauga ; was in all the field operations of the Battery during the campaigns of '64. Discharged July 31st, 1865, at Cleveland, O.

Post Office address, Randolph, Portage Co., O.

E R R A T U M .

The following was omitted in its regular place by an unaccountable mistake :

ALLEN W. PINNEY.

Joined the Battery in the fall of '61, as Lieutenant, and continued in that capacity until the spring of '62, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he returned home.

Post Office address, Ravenna, O.











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